



राजपत्र, हिमाचल प्रदेश

हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्य शासन द्वारा प्रकाशित

बुधवार, 22 जुलाई, 2020 / 31 आषाढ़, 1942

हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार

MPP & POWER DEPARTMENT

PRELIMINARY NOTIFICATION

Shimla- 171002, the 3rd June, 2020

No. MPP-F(5)-11/2016-I-Loose.—Whereas it appears to the appropriate Government that a total of 01-30-85 hectares (17-08 bigha) land is required in the Muhal/Village Naula, Tehsil Kumarsain, District Shimla, Himachal Pradesh for public purpose, namely, construction of Luhri

Hydro Electric Project, Stage-I (210 MW). Social Impact Assessment study was carried out by Social Impact Assessment (SIA) Unit and a report submitted /preliminary investigation was conducted by a team constituted by the District Collector, District Shimla as laid down under rule 4. The summary of the Social Impact Assessment Report /preliminary investigation is as follows:—

“The SIA study team came to the conclusion that the benefits from the proposed project shall exceed the social cost and adverse social impacts that the likely to be experienced by the affected families. If all the mitigation measures are considered, suggestions and recommendation are fulfilled well in time, the question of risks concerning the conditions of affected population to be economically and socially worsen, shall not arise”.

A copy of summary of SIA report is attached as Annexure -A.

No family is likely to be displaced due to land acquisition.

The Additional District Magistrate (Protocol), Shimla District, Shimla is appointed as Administrator for the purpose of rehabilitation and resettlement of the affected families. Therefore, it is notified that for the above said project in the Mohal/Village Naula Tehsil Kumarsain, District Shimla a piece of land measuring 17-08 Bigha viz; 01-30-85 hectare of standard measurement, whose detail description is as following, is under acquisition:

The detail of description of land is attached as Annexure-B

| Trees | |
|--------------|-------------------|
| Variety | Number |
| Forest Trees | As per actual No. |
| Fruit Trees | As per actual No. |
| Total. . | As per actual No. |

| Structures | |
|------------|-----------------------------------|
| Type | Plinth Area |
| Kachha | Only 1 dilapidated house existing |

This notification is made under the provisions of section 11 (1) of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (30 of 2013), to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Collector, Land Acquisition, Bithal, Tehsil Kumarsain, District Shimla on any working day during the working hours.

The Government is pleased to authorize Officers of SJVN Ltd., Luhri Hydro Electric Project, Stage-I and his staff/workers to enter upon and survey land, take levels of any land, dig or bore into the sub-soil and do all others acts requires for the proper execution of their work as provided and specified in section 12 of the said Act.

Under section 11 (4) of the Act, no person shall make any transaction or cause any transaction of land *i.e.* sale/purchase, etc., or create any encumbrances on such land from the date of publication of such notification without prior approval of the Collector, Land Acquisition.

Objections to the acquisition, if any, may be filed by the person interested within 60 (Sixty days) from the date of publication of this notification as provided under section 15 of the Act before Collector, Land Acquisition, Bithal, Tehsil Kumarsain, Distt. Shimla.

By order,
Sd/-
Addl. Chief Secretary (Power).

Social Impact Assessment Study for Land
Acquisition for Luhri Hydro-Electric Power
Project, Stage-1, Bithal, Tehsil Kumarsain,
District Shimla

[Under HP Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency
in land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement
(Social Impact Assessment and Consent) Rules -2015]

(Clear, concise and accessible copy of final report)

AFC India Limited
July 2018

1. Executive Summary:

Himachal Pradesh is located in the Himalayan region and blessed with natural sources of water. Rivers like Satluj, Beas, Chenab, Rabi and tributaries of Yamuna, flow through the State. All these rivers are snow-fed and hence perennial. Besides the natural reservoirs and the large drops available in the river courses, provides immense potential for hydel power generation in the State. As per the estimation, the total capacity of this State's hydro-power is 23000 MW' of which only 487.4 MW is installed as on 31st March 2015.

In order to harness the potential of the hydel power of the Satluj river, Luhri Hydro-Electric Project (Stage-1) has been designed with a proposed capacity of 210 MW. A total of 50.9712 hectares of private land from Charontha, Rewali, Bhadrash, Naola, Narola, Nirath, revenue villages of Shimla and, Neether and Gadej Revenue villages of Kullu districts will have to be acquired.

The Act 2013 defines eight types of land acquisitions as public purpose, one of which is "Acquisition of land for railways, highways, ports, power and irrigation purposes for use by government or by government controlled corporations" (also known as public sector companies) and the Act using particular phrase 'accruing general benefits to the public', 'public interest' will satisfy even if private industry acquires land for one of the said projects provided general benefits accrue to public.

The land acquisition for this project will be carried out as per the Act 2013 and HP Rules 2015. As per section 4 of the Act 2013, a Social Impact Assessment is required to be carried out before initiating land acquisition notifications under section 11 of the Act. HP SIAU has assigned AFC for conducting the SIA.

The total land needs to be acquired for this project is 149.0716 hectares, close to the National Highway 22 (currently NH 5). Out of this, 50.9712 hectares are private land. The SIA was conducted covering the affected land owners as per the land records of the Revenue Department. The land is under individual ownerships and has a spatial spread over six gram panchayats. A Survey Questionnaire was administered for all PAFs, besides conducting PRA with the community members and key persons. The alternative sites for Dam and the Power House was studied. The

current Dam site was chosen considering the quality of foundations, abutments, depth of overburden in the river bed. Based on these issues, the location 1.5 km downstream of Nirath was ruled out owing to high cost and difficulty in construction of Dam. Site for the Power House was selected on the right bank that has gentle slope and hence a large Power House can be accommodated whereas the left bank can increase the excavation and hence the cost.

Acquisition of land proposed for the hydro-electric project will have a direct impact on employment, income, production, health and well-being, way of life, community, socio-cultural systems, environment, will affect property rights, and will raise fresh fears and aspirations. Development projects affect different groups differently. Some people tend to benefit, others lose. Often, impacts are particularly severe for vulnerable groups: tribal people, women-headed households, elderly persons, landless persons, and the poor. The positive and negative impacts on individual and community are studied in this SIA. Impacts on land and livelihoods, structures and common property resources, environment, community living are included. The impacts in the pre-construction, during and after construction are also elaborated.

The most direct and immediate impacts are those associated with project construction, mainly land acquisition. Mitigation is provided through compensation and assistance to project-affected persons, families, households, and groups. These social units are entitled to compensation and assistance on the basis of this policy framework to be accepted by the Government and adopted by the project.

During the FGD all the land owners were willing to provide their land for the hydro-electric project. Only few were raising reservation on the ground that anticipated compensation would be rather low. Further, proper in-time problem-free compensation to the land owners was demanded which would not make them feel their loss after acquisition of land. There must be a hassle-free payment procedure as they are apprehending that delay would be, faced after the lands are acquired. It is recommended that due compensation should be paid before taking possession of the acquired lands.

Information collected during the survey is based on the interviews of the PAFs and the information provided by them is considered true but it is not the authentic version of ownership entitlement. The total land area belonging to the private comes to 50.9712 hectares for which, on the basis of the computation of compensation formula, the tentative land compensation (excluding compensation for standing crops) works out to Rs. 2347429563.50/- (Rupees two thirty-four crores seventy-four lakhs twenty-nine thousand five hundred sixty-three and fifty paise only). At 12 percent rate of interest on the compensation of land, an amount of 281691547.62/- (Rupees twenty-eight crores sixteen lakhs ninety-one thousand five hundred forty-seven and sixty-two paise only) has been estimated for payment as per Section 30(3) of Act 2013.

The compensation for trees is estimated as 37013000/- (Rupees three crores seventy lakhs thirteen thousand only). However, the number of the trees will be enumerated and the actual value will be assessed by the competent authorities.

This estimation of compensation for land acquisition doesn't include compensation for standing crops. The cash compensation against crops will be provided at market cost of mature crops based on the average production.

The entitlements for R&R expenses are totaling to Rs. 42739000/- (Rupees four crores twenty-seven lakhs thirty-nine thousand only). The total for land acquisition including R&R is estimated as Rs. 2979760422.23/- (Rupees two ninety-seven crores ninety-seven lakhs sixty

¹Brief Facts of Himachal Pradesh 2014-15; Department of Economics and Statistics, Himachal Pradesh.

thousand four hundred twenty-two and twenty-three paise only). However, the final compensation amount for the land acquisition and structures will be determined by the Competent Authority as per the Act 2013 and HP Rules, 2015.

Details of Total Costs for Land Acquisition and R & R:

| Sl. No. | Details of the costs | Amount |
|---------|--|---------------|
| 1. | Compensation for land** | 2347429563.50 |
| 2. | 12% interest on the compensation (land) amount | 281691547.62 |
| 3. | Compensation for trees | 37013000.00 |
| 4. | Rehabilitation and Resettlement costs | 42739000.00 |
| 5. | Total Cost | 2708873111.12 |
| 6. | Miscellaneous (10% of the total cost) | 270887311.11 |
| | Total (5+6) | 2979760422.23 |

** The compensation for land acquisition doesn't include compensation for standing crops.

As in this case, the land proposed to be acquired is more than 100 acres, the government shall constitute a "Rehabilitation and Resettlement Committee" under the chairmanship of the Collector. This committee would aim to review the progress of implementation of Rehabilitation and Resettlement Schemes or plan and to carry out the post-implementation Social Audit in consultation with the Gram Sabha.

A Monitoring and Evaluation plan needs to be developed to provide feedback to the project authorities. Monitoring and Evaluation of R&R gives an opportunity to reflect on the success of the R & R objectives, strategies and approaches and to assess the efficiency and efficacy in implementation of R&R activities, their impact and sustainability. Monitoring will give particular attention to the project affected vulnerable families-and. groups such as Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, BPL families, women headed households, widows, old aged and the physically or mentally challenged persons.

2. Analysis of Costs & Benefits and Recommendations

Having identified the social impacts, the social impact management plan (SIMP) needs to be drawn up which would include the mitigation of the impacts and risks (low, medium, high) thereof and pose the strategies for managing the risks. This enables the requiring body to ensure that mitigation and management strategies are aligned with those impacts upon the PAFs and communities of the eight Revenue Villages. This plan guides the requiring body to restore the income of the PAFs and provide required infrastructure for the communities. The strategies being presented in this chapter are derived basically from public consultations and interaction with key stakeholders. The mitigation and management strategies would also address the cumulative impacts identified during the social impact assessment wherever appropriate and felt necessary.

2.1 Rehabilitation and Resettlement Plan

The present hydro-electric project requires procurement of privately owned land and Government (both forest and non-forest) land. The private land has to be acquired from its present owners. The Government can use their rights for compulsory acquisition of properties for public projects which causes economic loss as well as social and psychological disruption for the affected individuals and their families. Naturally, greater the number of people involved, larger is the extent of disruption and losses. A Government's Right to acquire naturally carries with it the

responsibilities to ensure that those affected do not bear an unfair share of the costs of a project which will bring benefits to others. In the simplest terms, this responsibility should be to ensure that the standard of living of all affected persons is restored to the level enjoyed before the commencement of the project. To the extent that a Government is successful in restoring those living standards for all affected, the adverse impacts will be possibly avoided or minimized.

There will be occurrence of direct and indirect impacts of the project at various stages of construction and operation on the affected persons, families, households, communities, and other Groups. The most direct and immediate impacts are those associated with project construction, mainly land acquisition. Mitigation is provided through compensation and assistance to project-affected persons, families, households and eligible groups. These social units are entitled for compensation and assistance on the basis of this policy framework to be accepted by the Government and adopted by the project authorities. The policy provides mitigation for: (i) Loss of assets, including land, house or work place; (ii) Loss of livelihood or income opportunities; (iii) Collective impacts on groups, such as loss of community assets, common property resources, and others. The loss of assets and livelihood are impact categories that represent direct project impacts on an identified population. The people likely to be affected have been surveyed and registered while the Monitoring and Evaluation unit will compare long-term impact against baseline socio-economic data. Collective impacts on groups represent direct and indirect impacts.

There has been demand of employment along with monetary compensation for the loss of land or house or both. But generating large scale employment for all PAFs could be a great challenge for the requiring body who may not find required highly skilful workers at the local level. At the most, they can get absorbed into jobs like housekeeping, security and other support functions in limited numbers in and around the project site. While considering the employment aspects for the PAFs, the project authorities will follow Section No. 4 of the Second Schedule of RTFCTLARR Act, 2013. As far as generating alternative livelihoods are concerned, the rehabilitation plan can attempt to get the affected families linked to the National Skill Development Mission, a Govt. of India initiative that plans to get millions of Indian youth skilled over the next few years. This would help solve the problem of unemployment and loss of livelihoods among the project affected families.

The economic impacts of the land acquisition include the loss of houses or businesses, or the loss of business income, be either temporary or permanent in nature. However, the actual valuation of these losses often proves to be a difficult process. The social and psychological impacts costs are more complex. Neighbourhoods will be disrupted and the villagers will be deprived of social cohesion and the informal support system.

However, it is important to distinguish those who were living in the project area prior to project approval from those who have invaded the area simply to benefit from the proposed relocation plan.

It is apt to note that the proposed land acquisition for hydro-electric project will affect in the project area the following types of households/ families:

1. Owner: losing house and all land
2. Owner: losing house and some land (land left not viable)
3. Owner: losing house and some land (land left is viable)
4. Owner: losing house but no land use
5. Landless owner: losing house
6. Tenant: losing house
7. Squatter: losing place of stay/ house

8. Owner: losing all land but not house
9. Owner: losing some land (land left not viable), but not house
10. Owner: losing some land (land left viable) but not house
11. Owner: losing home-based business (Compensate for lost income temporary) but not home
12. Owner: losing home-based business and home
13. Street vendor
14. Not losing neither land nor house (some of them may be indirectly affected)
15. Host community/area.

In view of the above, this section discusses the principles of the mitigation including compensation and management plan and the entitlements of the PAFs based on the type and degree of their losses. The key principles of the project policy on land acquisition, rehabilitation and resettlement are summarized below.

- I. Land acquisition and involuntary resettlement have been avoided as the selected project design among the proposed alternative will have the least adverse impact on the PAFs and communities in the project area.
- II. Where the households (including communities) are losing assets, livelihoods or resources will be fully compensated and assisted so that they can improve, or at least restore to their former economic and social conditions.
- III. Compensation and rehabilitation support will be provided to the PAFs, that is, any person or household or business which on account of proposed project implementation would have his/ her/ theirs:
 - (a) Standard of living badly affected;
 - (b) Right, title or interest in any house, interest in, or right to use, any land including premises, agricultural and grazing land, commercial properties, tenancy, or right in annual or perennial crops and trees or any other fixed or moveable assets, acquired or possessed, temporarily or permanently;
 - (c) Income earning opportunities, business, occupation, work or place of residence or habitat adversely affected temporarily or permanently; or,
 - (d) Social and cultural activities and relationships affected or any other losses that may be identified during the process of resettlement planning.
- IV. All affected people will be eligible for compensation and rehabilitation assistance irrespective of tenure status, social or economic standard and any such factors that may discriminate against achievement of the objectives outlined above. Lack of legal rights to the assets lost or adversely affected tenure status and social or economic status will not bar the PAFs from entitlements to such compensation, rehabilitation or resettlement measures
- V. All PAFs residing, working, doing business and/or cultivating land within the proposed project impacted areas as of the date of the latest census and inventory of lost assets, are entitled to compensation proportionately for their lost assets (both land and non-land assets) and restoration of income and businesses; and will be provided with rehabilitation measures sufficient to assist them to improve or atleast maintain their pre-project living standards, income-earning capacity and production levels.

- VI. People temporarily affected and resettlement plans will address the issue of temporary acquisition.
- VII. Where a host community is affected by the development of a resettlement site in that community, the host community shall be involved in any resettlement planning and decision-making. All attempts shall be made to minimize the adverse impacts of resettlement upon host communities.
- VIII. The resettlement plans will be designed in accordance with the RTFCTLARR Act, 2013 and the H.P. Rules 2015. The Resettlement Plan will be translated into Hindi for the reference of PAFs as well as for the sake of other interested groups.
- IX. Payment for land and/or non-land assets will be based on the principles laid in the RTFCTLARR Act, 2013. Resettlement assistance will be provided not only for immediate loss, but also for a transition period needed to restore livelihood and standards of living of PAFs. Such support could be in the term of short-term jobs or providing subsistence allowance.
- X. The resettlement plan must consider the needs of those most vulnerable to the adverse impacts of resettlement and ensure they are considered during the resettlement planning and application of mitigation measures. Assistance as admissible under the R & R Policy of the acquiring body should be provided to help them improve their socio-economic status.
- XI. As part of the SIMP, the PAFs who lose cent per cent of their cultivable land or whose house is fully affected under the acquisition or PAFs with BPL status, women-headed land losers or physically or mentally challenged, the project authorities must provide employment to one of the members of such a project affected family wherever jobs are created.
- XII. PAFs or the village communities will represent in the process of developing and implementing resettlement plans and proposed mitigation measures for adverse effects.
- XIII. Adequate budgetary support will be fully committed and made available by the project authorities to cover the costs of land acquisition (including compensation and income restoration measures) within the agreed implementation period.
- XIV. Displacement must not occur before making provisions of compensation and of other admissible assistance required for relocation. Sufficient civic infrastructure must be provided in resettlement site prior to relocation. Acquisition of assets, payment of compensation, and the resettlement and start of the livelihood rehabilitation activities of PAFs, will be completed prior to any project construction activities. Livelihood and income restoration measures must also be in place but as these may take time, not necessarily completed prior to construction activities.
- XV. The Project authority must arrange administrative set up for the effective preparation and implementation of the resettlement plan prior to the commencement of the project activities. This means provision for adequate human resources for supervision, consultation, and monitoring of land acquisition and rehabilitation activities should be ensured.
- XVI. Appropriate monitoring and evaluation and grievance redressal mechanisms should be put in place as part of the resettlement management system. An external monitoring group

which may include qualified NGOs or Institutions or Universities may be hired by the Project for evaluating the resettlement process and final outcome.

2.2 Entitlement Matrix

An Entitlement Matrix has been developed in compliance with Laws, Rules and Policies framed by the Government of India and Government of Himachal Pradesh. The entitlement matrix summarizes the types of losses and corresponding nature and scope of entitlements.

Table: Entitlement Matrix

| Sl. No. | Impact Category | Unit of Entitlement | Details of Entitlement | Remarks |
|---|---|-----------------------------|---|--|
| Loss of Assets - Titleholders | | | | |
| Loss of Private Agricultural, Homestead and Commercial Land | | | | |
| 1. | Private Land | Land owner (s)/ Titleholder | <p>(a) Cash compensation for the land at market value, which will be determined as per provisions of RFCTLARR Act, 2013</p> <p>(I) Amount equivalent to current stamp duty on compensation amount for replacement of lost assets</p> <p>Training Assistance</p> <p>(II) Loss of perennial and non- perennial crops and trees will be compensated in accordance with the provisions of Horticulture and Agriculture Department as applicable.</p> <p>(d) A Grant of Rs. 25000 for replacement of cattle shed or petty shops.</p> | Compensation for land includes compensation for all assets attached to the land. |
| Loss of Private Structures (Residential/Commercial) | | | | |
| 2. | Loss of structure (Residential or communication or Res.-cum-Commercial) | Land Owner/ Titleholder | <p>(a) Cash compensation determined on the basis of current rates as per admissible norms</p> <p>(b) Shifting allowance of Rs. 50000 as per provisions of RFCTLARR Act, 2013 for the displaced families</p> <p>(c) Provision of free house as per RFCTLARR</p> | |

| | | | | |
|---|--|-------------------------------------|---|---|
| | | | Act 2013, for completely displaced residential/ commercial or Equivalent cost of the house may be offered in lieu of the constructed house (d) Subsistence allowance of Rs. 36,000 for the displaced families (RFCTLARR Act, 2013) (e) Resettlement allowance of Rs. 50,000 for the displaced families (RFCTLARR Act, 2013) | |
| 3. | Tenants and Lease holders | Tenants and Lease holders | Registered lessees will be entitled to an apportionment of the compensation payable to structure owner as per applicable local laws. | |
| Loss of Residential and Commercial structures –Non Titleholders | | | | |
| 4. | Encroachers | Affected person (Individual/Family) | (a) Encroachers shall be given advance notice of 2 months in which to remove assets/crops. (b) Right to salvage materials from affected structure. | |
| Loss of Livelihood-Title and Non- Titleholders | | | | |
| 5 | Loss of livelihood – Title holders, Agriculture labour and commercial squatters. | (Individual/ Family) | One time grant of Rs. 25,000 (value prescribed under RFCTLARR Act, 2013). | For commercial squatters, the eligibility will become from the date of Census survey. |
| 6. | Foreseeable and unforeseen impacts likely during the construction stage. | Owner, affected person. | Payment of damages if any to structures Temporary access would be provided, wherever necessary. | Such as temporary impacts on structures, temporary disruption to access or passage. |
| 7. | Temporary loss of income of mobile kiosks, if any | Kiosk owner | Two months advance notice to vacate the area. | |
| 8. | SC, ST | | Assistance to include in government welfare schemes if not included, | |

| | | | | |
|----|--------------------|--|--|--|
| | | | if eligible as per Government criteria; and Additional benefits to SC and ST as per the provisions of RFCTLARR Act, 2013 Second Schedule | |
| 9. | Unforeseen impacts | | Any unforeseen impacts shall be documented and mitigated in accordance with the principles and objectives of the Act. | |

3. Relocation and resettlement:

The main objective of relocation and resettlement are:

- Identification of project displaced families (PDFs)
- Obtaining their options,
- Development of resettlement sites,
- Allotment of relocation sites followed by relocation of PAF,
- Assist in construction of houses, and
- Provide the required amenities

All these activities need co-ordinated approach by the Requiring body, District administration and the Respective Departments. Various structures (house, huts and cattle sheds) belonging to 91 landowners are getting affected due to acquisition of land for the proposed project. Here to mention that the number of houses getting affected is 54 and many of the cases it can have ownership of multiple landowners. Hence there will be requirement of resettlement plan for PAFs whose houses would be submerged. Simultaneously, affected families will be compensated for the loss of livelihood.

2.4 Conclusions

(a) The Govt. of Himachal Pradesh has allotted the Luhri Hydro Electric Project 210MW to the M/S SJVN Limited (hereinafter Requiring Body) for the construction and operation during 2016. Requiring Body is PUS of Govt. of India, joint venture of GoI and GO HP. After approval of DPR by the GoI for the construction of above project land measuring 50.9712 hectares was identified and proposed for acquisition. Requiring Body being PSU of GoI, proposed land acquisition falls under section I of the RTFCTLARR Act, 2013. Project is a public purpose as notified by the GoI Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs, and notification No. F.No. 13/06/2009 INF, dated 27th March, 2012 (Copy enclosed for ready reference) to regain scheme so as to exploit maximum energy resources with minimum hazardous and least affecting the social and environment impact in the habitants of the area.

Proposed project is located in Shimla District of Himachal Pradesh with an installed capacity of 210 MW and having design discharge of 644.19 cumecs. This Projects is a Run of the River scheme. Water shall be stored for short duration for peaking purpose only. Moreover, as per guidelines of the GoI Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, water flow of a minimum of 20% in lean season, 30% in monsoon season and 25% in non-lean and non-monsoon season has to be maintained downstream of the Dam. The reservoir shall have dead storage 18.9 million cum and live storage 6.3 million cumecs. The project envisages construction of concrete gravity dam with dam Toe Power House on the right bank of river Satluj to generate 777.40 GWH in 90% dependable year.

The current project design was chosen after a critical consideration of minimum requirement of land acquisition and most viable engineering design. As a result, only 50.9712 hectares of private land is proposed to be acquired from 1003 landowners from eight revenue villages of six gram panchayats. Out of total 1003 land losers, 54 will be displaced which is just 5.4%.

For the aforesaid project 50.9712 hectares of land situated in 6 villages (Bhadresh, Nirath, Narola, Naula, Charonta and Rewali) of Shimla District and 2 villages (Nither and Gadej) of Kullu District is proposed for acquisition from 1003 land owners for which this social impact study is contemplated under Rule 4 of the HP RTFCTLARR (Social Impact Assessment & Consent) Rules 2015. Out of above land measuring 8.3383 hectares is uncultivated and classified as Banjar Kadeem in the revenue records which represent to 16% rest of 84% is irrigated and rain-fed land but not multi-cropped. Main crop of the affected area is paddy, wheat, maize and pulses. Around 85% of households stated that agriculture is their main occupation, followed by 7% households were engaged in government service, another 5.5% in private sector jobs, and another 1.5% was engaged in self-employment ventures. Negligible number of households stated securing income from pension and daily wages.

36 landowners will lose their occupation due to 100% loss of agricultural land another 14 landowners will lose 85% to 99%, and 1 landowner will lose between 70% to 84%. The total number of affected structures is 91, out of which 54 residential and 37 other structures *i.e.* Kitchen, Bathroom, Cattle sheds.

As stated above, 50.9712 hectares are from eight villages is proposed for acquisition. As per census 2011, population of these eight villages sum up to 6095, and land of 1003 landowners is under acquisition which works out to 16.46% of total population.

Majority of the affected land –owners are supportive and excited about the project initiation, as the project has rejuvenated after a gap of many years. As per the landowners contacted during this study, the people in the affected area are hopeful about the increase in employment opportunities, land price, and scope for small and medium business ventures. They are also expecting better road network, higher frequency and better quality transportation services.

Most of the landowners are aware about the negative and positive impacts in view of two hydro- project already existing in the nearby area which are also maintained and operated by the requiring body.

The proportion of general category among the project affected households was 85%, the rest 15% comprised of Scheduled Castes with one each from Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes (OBC).

Almost 66 of the households are headed by women. As per the last BPL enumeration, close to 45 of the households were designated as Below Poverty Line households. Number of widow/divorcee is 13 in number. There are only 3 respondents with physically/mentally challenged family member. There are 624 landowners fall below the average annual income of 50 thousand rupees, which includes 45 BPL families. Rest of the survey respondents earn more than 50 thousand rupees in a year.

The survey reveals that along with loss of agricultural lands, trees and other farm buildings, access to common property resources, businesses and livelihood opportunities would be affected resulting in decrease in household income of the displaced families. The socio-cultural impacts that would arise due to the project would include break-up of community cohesion, disintegration of

social support systems, disruption of women's economic activities, loss of time, common and other cultural property.

Landowners expected negative impacts include loss of land, increase in pollution levels, sudden drop in activities dependent on the private and forest land, influx of outside population and resultant drop in the safety-security issues, rise in social conflict etc.

It was also observed that some of the major challenges are due to delay in implementation of the project. The acquisition activities started in the year 2008-2009 and effected families were aware about the acquisition of their land for the project from the beginning resulting land owners stopped cultivation since then. In view of the reason, request was to consider their land as cultivated for the purpose of determination of compensation accordingly.

As per the provisions of section 4 (6) of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act of 2013 and Sub Rule (4) of Rule 3 of the Himachal Pradesh Rules, 2015, a Mitigation Plan listing the ameliorative measures required to be undertaken for addressing the impact of the project. After detailed study, consultation and concerns put forwarded by the stakeholders during public hearing, social mitigation plan discussed in Chapter 3 of this brief summary. However, following mitigations are suggested:

Afforestation, Lift irrigation system, safe drinking water Supply, Hospital of appropriate level, Engineering college/DAV College having facility of all streams, Scholarships, ITI, all weather Roads, Free Power Supply to the Project Affected Families, Promotion of sports, Awareness Camps relating to Health, Education and Financial literacy etc. Promotion of Tourism, Forming and Strengthening Self-Help Groups (SHGs), Food Processing Units and Cold Storage, Institutional linkages for income restoration, Project based Employment, Seed banks, Gau-shala and Regulated Mandi.

For the women-headed households and physically/mentally challenged persons, periodical monitoring and linkages with relevant schemes for economic upliftment and betterment of life. For SC/ST families, special provision provided in the Act 2013 should be implemented strictly.

54 families are losing their house. During consultation it was observed out of the total 97% families are willing to opt for cash compensation and remaining 3% were uncertain for choice of cash or built up house therefore the site has not been identified for the settlement of 3% of the families.

As a mitigation measure, following are State Govt. policy:

- i. 100 Unit free electricity after commissioning of project for affected families for 10 years.
- ii. As per revised LADA guidelines notified by H.P. Govt. during construction of the project 1.5% of the cost of the project shall be deposited to Chairman LADA of the concerned district.

With the objective to carry out local area developmental activities (*i.e* road, water supply, education and health institution internal path, street lighting, sanitation, ropeways, rain water harvesting building, schools, cement concrete link road, primary health centres, bus stand, hospital, college, training institutes etc.) so as to ensure viable additional benefit to local community in the project area.

- iii. After commissioning of the project, families of the project affected area would be provided annuity payment out of revenue generated from the sale of 1% free power provided to the state Govt. by the proposed project during throughout the life. This provision enables to make them feel as a part of the project.
- iv. Requiring Body would not only compensate the affected landowners, but during construction stage, if any damage to the crops would be ascertained due to construction activities, the affected farmers would be compensated as per the crop damage policy of the H.P. Govt.

Summary of Public Hearing

As per the H.P. Rules 2015, Public Hearing was organized by AFC India Ltd. Through the local administration with the designated government officers, *i.e.* respective Sub-Divisional Magistrate in all affected panchayats from 30-06-18 to 02-07-18. The maximum number of stakeholders, representatives from requiring body, R&R functionaries, press/media, public representatives, panchayat representative, Mahila Mandal and Yuvak Mandals participated in the public hearings. In the public hearing, most of the concerns and questions raised by the stake holder have already been discussed in the report. The concerns which are not covered in the report are being discussed as under—

- **Nirath:**

—The dam and project is located at Nirath, therefore project name required to be changed to Suryanaryan hydro-electric project, Nirath.

—Nirath village should be adopted as a Model Village.

—Renovation of historical Suryanarayan temple.

—Budget earmarked for CAT plan must be used in the affected area similarly funds earmarked under LADA should also be utilised in the affected area. No fund of LADA be utilized for the non-affected area.

—Gram Panchayat Dehlat may also be declared as affected panchayat.

—Dustbin provided by the SJVN need to be managed regularly.

- **Neether-Dehra:**

-Fair compensation for cash crops and fruits.

-Exclusion of Neether Panchayat due to a clerical mistake which needs to be rectified.

-Making a model panchayat with provision of roads, street lights.

-Provision of small short term funds for repair and maintenance works.

-Last ten years' Circle rates should be considered for calculating the compensation.

-Application of a single rate across affected areas.

-Compensation for residential structures should be atleast Rs.10.00 Lac.

-Suggested mitigation for the loss of cremation ground, foot bridge, road and water sources.

-According to Forest Rights Act, the encroachers should be defined and compensated.

-Local level quota should be provided for employment at SJVN.

-Post acquisition, left out land could be economically unviable. Either the entire land should be acquired or entirely left out.

-05 Bigha Land should be provided in case of affected residential structures.

- Declare utilization of 1.5% LAD fund allocation.
- Category small/petty tenders should be opened only for local people.
- **Gadej:**
 - Construction of four-lane road from Bilaspur to Bayel.
 - Monitoring of fund allocation under CAT Plan.
 - Awareness generation on forest fire.
 - Mitigation measures for pollution arising from mining.
 - Non receipt of allocated land to Gujjar people.
 - Special care to preserve local culture and security.
 - Establishment of hydro-engineering college
- **Shamathala (Rewali):**
 - Fencing for stray animals
 - Testing lab with Mobile Health Van (Sanjivani Sewa)
 - Mitigation measure to restrict deposition of dust in the adjacent villages
 - Establishment of police chowki
 - Construction of road connecting Nagraon, Bantipar and Bhallari-Harijan Road.
 - Building of linkages between Mahila Mandal and Small & Medium Enterprises Schemes
 - Consideration of other panchayats affected even only by pollution
 - Provision of oxygen cylinder, facilities to address snake/dog bites for the farmers/workers
 - No proper toilet facilities indicates improper management of migrated labourers and gaps in mitigation measures.
 - Intangible demands (culture) of the affected people should be adjust— the loss cannot be counted, therefore, prevention is very important.
- **Duttnagar:**

Funds amounting to Rs.3.00 Cr. have not been provided to affected gram panchayat Duttnagar which may be provided, providing of 2-3 dustbins, management of dust during construction time, providing of amenities like playgrounds, convening of meeting of land losers, special attention to BPL families from whom land is acquired and inclusion of land losers in various R&R monitoring committees, providing of 70% employment to the affected families, 24 hours services in Bayal hospital, employment generation, development of tourism particularly, water boat in reservoir, name of project renamed as Nirath Dam, renovation of Duttatray temple Duttnagar, plantation of trees in the vacant area of acquired land after the completion of project activities.

2.5 Recommendations

The following are the recommendations of the Social Impact Assessment Study:

- Based on the analysis of field survey findings, FGDs and Public Hearings of the landowners in the affected villages, it is recommended that the compensation for the proposed land should be decided in consultation with the concerned people and in accordance with the rules of the State Govt., and Act 2013.
- It is also recommended that the compensations should be provided in full before the project activities are initiated and well in advance, all affected landowners are made aware about the land acquisition process that would be adopted.
- In order to preserve the local culture and its uniqueness, the planning of mitigation measures to combat negative impacts and to enhance the positive impacts, the government and requiring body should take special care.

- Employment is the main concern of the stakeholders. It is recommended that project should explore the possibility of providing employment to each project affected family and if it is not possible provision made in the Act 2013 Schedule 2 Clause 4 (b) need to be strictly adhered to. Establishment of technical institutes and providing of skills training will generate workforce to meet the requirement of Human Resources.
- There would rather be positive impacts such as employment generation during the construction phase. When the project starts, the indirect employment opportunities would be generated *i.e.* Hiring of vehicle from the project affected families, Job with contractors, and awarding of petty contracts to the registered contractors among the project affected families for minimizing the negative impact of joblessness among the affected families. Apart from that organizing of skills development training program for the local youth for helping them to become self-reliant.
- In hilly areas women are the key force and crusader for most of the house hold chores including cattle breeding and other miscellaneous jobs. Therefore women empowerment would be one key area which need to be focused. The project would be taken various activities focused on gender in the area of education, training, employment health care, income generation camps etc. after consultation with the women in the affected area.
- It is also recommended that over and above the LAD fund, the State Government should make provisions of additional funds towards sustainable development. The LAD fund should not be transferred to any other district as well as any other agency.
- Due to influx of population during the construction period of the project, threat to local culture, security of local residents, pollution of local area, scarcity of drinking water cannot be overruled for which the State Government and requiring body should take necessary awareness drives and precautionary measures.
- In the awake of many public purpose projects, the requiring body should take an initiative for organizing Financial Literacy drive for the affected areas. It will be helpful for the landowners to use the liquid assets judiciously and to infuse the habit of savings.
- The local Mahila Mandals and Youth Clubs should be made aware and encouraged to participate in implementation and monitoring of the R&R plan.
- Community assets such as bridge, roads, cremation site/graveyards and ropeway which is likely to be submerged need to be relocated well in time by the requiring body.
- Monetary Entitlement benefits provided in the Act, 2013 is a minimum. State Govt. should consider this issue and a favorable and acceptable R&R plan may be formulated. This was the main demand of the affected land-losers.
- During the public hearing, some stakeholder demanded compensation of residential structures to be Rs. 10 lakhs. Schedule 2 of the Act, 2013 provides that if any family is affected in rural area so prefers, the equivalent cost of the house, the same has to be provided in lieu of the constructed house.
- During public hearing it was stated by one Muslim stakeholder that there are around 50 Muslim families who have constructed residential houses after identification of government land by the revenue department many years ago. But they have not been conferred the title till date. Such families need to be addressed properly by the State Govt.

Final Conclusion

In view of above discussion, the SIA study team came to the conclusion that the benefits from the proposed projects shall exceed the social costs and adverse social impacts that are likely to be experienced by the affected families. If all the mitigation measures are considered, suggestions and recommendations are fulfilled well in time, the question of risks-concerning the conditions of affected population to be economically or socially worsen, shall not arise.

3. Social Impact Management Plan

Having identified the social impacts, the Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP) needs to be drawn up which would include the mitigation of the impacts and risks (low, medium, high) thereof and contain the strategies for managing the risks. This enables the project authority to ensure that mitigation and management strategies are aligned with those impacts upon the PAFs, communities in eight panchayats and management is governed to restore the income of the PAFs and provide infrastructures for the communities. The strategies being presented in this chapter came out of the public consultations and interaction with key stakeholders. The mitigation and management strategies would also address the cumulative impacts identified during the social impact assessment where appropriate and as necessary. This part of the SIA report has taken into account the inputs from the following parts of the report: Mitigation Plan, Rehabilitation & Resettlement and Entitlement framework. This chapter provides the institutional framework for implementation including Monitoring and Evaluation.

3.1 Development Initiatives under Mitigation Plan

As per the provisions of Section 6 of The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act of 2013 and Chapter II point 4 of the Himachal Pradesh Rules, 2015, the statutory requirement is to prepare a Mitigation Plan for the Requiring body to implement for the PAFs where the land acquisition takes place. The eight revenue villages come within the ambit of it. Following are some of the mitigation measures.

1. Afforestation.—The area of proposed land acquisition is depleting in terms of its forest cover as the average rain fall has reduced over a period of time. To restore the ecosystem and mitigate the ecological losses, afforestation can be undertaken in the government land. The process should involve the forest department, acquiring body and the community. These efforts will not only help in restoring the losses but also provide employment opportunity to local people.

2. Lift irrigation system.—Agriculture is the main occupation of the people from hill top to bottom, which is getting adversely affected in the region as natural source of water are drying, locals used to use that water for year round agriculture but now due to paucity of natural sources of water, their agriculture income is adversely affected. As per the discussion with the locals, if the natural sources/ channels of water are revived and river water is lifted to the hill top and flown, farmers can make arrangements of cultivation from this water and their income and agriculture can be restored in the long run.

Such technology can be searched out with in the country as well as out of the nation and a pilot project can be initiated in the area for which special budget provision can be made by administration, requiring body and concerned department. A separate study can also be conducted to access the viability of such initiatives as well cost and impact of it in the area.

3. Water Supply and its Quality.—As per the discussion and observation during the home visits and community meeting in Moin Village of Neether Panchayat, the villagers are suffering from tooth disorders due to the excess fluoride in drinking water. Hence this issue should

be taken up and arrangements should be made the test the quality of water and if Fluoride is evident in the water concern department must make arrangements for supply of safe drinking water.

4. Hospital.—SJVN is running a hospital in the area and also providing free medical camps in the villages. Apart from that, they can run Ambulance (like NHM) having toll free number specifically for the pregnant ladies and infants/old age people so that timely referral can be made. The existing hospital at Bayel which can be upgraded to L3 level hospital with HR, equipment etc. in consultation with Health Department and the Requiring Body. Similarly, there is a PHC Neether has one PHC with only basic facilities which can be further upgraded to L2 Level facility having delivery facility and all essential test in consultation Medical and Health Department (NHM).

5. School and Scholarships.—SJVN is running a school for better future and quality education of the children in the area, children from the PAFs may be considered for admission and fee concession also provide scholarships to students having highest score in the exams.

SJVN can help the students opting for higher education/professional trades such as engineering, medical, law and CA/CS etc. for which they can share a percentage of fees/accommodation cost of the student and later absorb them in the organisation as per their skills. This is a long term investment for requiring body as well as great help to the affected families who are making efforts for their children education.

6. Technical Institution.—Technical institution can be established in the area or collaborated with existing technical institution, having courses like Food Preservation and Processing, civil construction and electric related course apart from vehicle repair etc. related trades therein. A survey can be done to understand the future needs of the area, available resources and interest of the PAFs before finalising the trades for the technical institution.

7. All weather Roads.—As per the observation of the area and demand of the villagers all weather roads must be built and maintained in the area. Gadej Panchayat is very close by the present set up of colony still the approach road to the village is not Pakka whereas this village is a major producer of Organic Paddy in the area. Hence, all weather roads connecting to all the affected villages must be ensured; government programmes and departments like PWD should be involved.

8. Free Power Supply to the Project Affected Families .—Each PAFs shall be provided with 100 units of free power per month for 10 years after commissioning of the project.

9. Promotion of sports.—Youth / Sports person from the PAFs shall be promoted, for that matter, SJVN can sponsor sports competition in the affected Panchayats and provide sports kits to the local sports clubs. Bright athletes can further be promoted and given employment opportunity in the project.

10. Awareness Camps.—Empowerment and awareness of the society are the prerequisites for any community to develop various awareness programmes related to health, nutrition, social rights, which shall be organised from time to time in the area. As per the observation of the SIA team, smoking and drinking is prevalent in the area, a special awareness drive should be started for the same.

Income Restoration Initiatives under Mitigation Plan:

The hydro-electric project acquisition proposal covers Panchayats predominantly dependent on Horticulture for their livelihoods. This project will cause some positive and adverse impacts on the livelihoods of project affected families. It will have negative impact on the socio- cultural systems of their affected communities. Restoration of pre-project levels of income is an important part of rehabilitating such individuals, households, families, socio-economic and cultural systems in

the project affected areas. Thus, the basic objective of income restoration activities is that all PAFs shall enjoy the quality of life as good as they enjoyed before the acquisition.

- (a) **Promotion of Tourism.**—Here to mention that Shimla is connected to Spiti through National Highway which passes through this project side, if adequate attention is given by the administration, this area can be developed as tourist destination as well as hub for water related activities /sports. River side camps and rafting can be promoted in the PPP mode which would generate regular income for the PAFs.
- (b) **Forming and Strengthening Self-Help Groups (SHGs).**—During FGD, PAFs were specifically asked about their preference for rehabilitation in case they are affected or displaced by the proposed project. The Project should provide facilities for women to form SHGs or strengthen existing ones with proper training and processing infrastructure for earning their livelihoods.
- (c) **Food Processing Units and Cold Storage.**—This area is rich in Apple and plum production and there are presently two private cold storage units established in the area. Possibilities of establishing government cold storage of smaller capacity can be explored by the concerned department and project authorities, which would be beneficial to small and marginal horticulturist. This would help them in storing the surplus yield at lesser price and some may gain employment as well.

Possibilities of establishing Agro-based Food Processing Unit should also be explored in the area. Fishing and Related Processing Unit can be another area for sustainable income source for the PAFs. All this can be explored in consultation with the concerned departments / district administration and entrepreneurs among the PAFs.

- (d) *Institutional linkages for income restoration*—During the survey, it was observed that majority of the eligible families for income restoration had been earning their livelihood through horticulture, petty businesses and livestock. Project can play a proactive role to mobilize PAFs to organize Self Help Groups (SHGs) to get some vocational/ skills training opportunities and also support in establishing forward and backward linkages for raw materials, inputs, besides marketing and credit facility. District administration and other stakeholders in institutional financing and marketing will prepare micro-plans for undertaking such activities. In case of creation of alternative livelihoods schemes, felt needs of the target group population will be studied and prioritized through people's participation. The PAFs will participate in developing feasible long-term income generating programmes. Various poverty alleviation and income generation schemes sponsored by Government of Himachal Pradesh and Government of India can be converged for income restoration of PAFs.
- (e) *Project based Employment*—PAFs can access to project-related employment opportunities such as work under the project construction and maintenance contractors.

Development of Farmer & Community Oriented Setup -

- Seed banks can also be promoted to safeguard the original/ indigenous seeds of the area and further promoted among farmers.
- Gau-shala can also be planned for the stray cow by the state government/ SJVN, to save guard farmers from loss of crops and plants because of them and promote organic farming (apple and other fruits) using cow dung.
- There is no regulated Mandi (Rural Haat) in the area which can support small, medium as well as big farmers. This type of initiative can be one of its kind in the apple growing areas.

- There is a need of Financial education for the PAFs, as it had been observed in many land acquisition for development projects—that whenever the bulk money has been disbursed to the families, that money is utilised not so judiciously by the family members and generally spent on the luxuries and not so necessary items and changes the spending patterns and lifestyle of the individuals/families. Sometime this also causes loss of traditional and cultural practices prevailed in the society. Many families are not aware of the financial management as a whole, hence concern here is compensation money will not last for long and ultimately adversely affect the families as well as society in the long run. It is advisable that acquiring authority must organize "Financial Literacy Camps" in affected project area with the help of external agency and educate about the Financial Management.

The requiring body should consider preparing a detailed Mitigation Plan in accordance to the above-mentioned suggestions, since it has been drafted from the specific feedback received from the local community and PAFs.

Local Area Development Fund

LADF Contribution is 1.5% and not 1% of the project cost for LADA during construction period of the project. Thereafter commissioning of the project 12% of free power to State Govt., additional 1% shall be earmarked for the LADF to provide a regular stream of income generation and welfare schemes creation of additional infrastructures and common facilities on a sustained and continued basis over the life of the project. The Govt. of HP may also provide matching 1% from its share of 12% free through plan/budgetary provisions to the LADF. This provision need to be given place in SIMP.

3.2 Recommendations for Mitigation of Social Impacts

This SIA report will be beneficial for the implementing agency for undertaking land acquisition process and also to prepare a Plan of Action according to the aspiration conveyed by the PAFs and others during public consultations and surveys. As per the Act 2013, the SIA study is unique in many ways. Pre land acquisition census and public consultation was done under SIA study. There was a good opportunity for the team to understand through FGD and PRA exercises the perception of the PAFs. the communities and the opinion makers in each village.

Generally, the loss of landed properties which are used for agricultural purpose and residential houses would need appropriate mitigation and compensation. In the light of the findings of the study, the following steps may be taken for successful implementation of the project:

During the FGD all the affected people were willing to provide their land for the hydro-electric project. Only few were raising reservation on the ground that anticipated compensation would be rather low. Further, proper in-time problem-free compensation to the affected people was demanded which would not make them feel their loss after acquisition of land. There must be a hassle-free payment procedure as they are apprehending that delay would be faced after the lands are acquired. It is recommended that due compensation should be paid before taking possession of the acquired lands.

The SIA report identifies vulnerable PAFs like Physically and Mentally Challenged and Women-headed Households who will face adverse impacts due to land acquisition in the hydro-electric power project. It is recommended to provide additional support in terms of skill development and income restoration to atleast one member from each vulnerable family.

Table: Key Impacts due to Hydro Electric Project and Suggested Measures for Mitigation

| Sl. No. | Assessed Impact | Suggested Mitigation Measure |
|---------|---|--|
| 1. | Loss of Land: 50.9712 hectares of private land in 8 revenue villages | The land acquisition will be undertaken in accordance with the Act 2013, and entitlement framework. |
| 2. | Impact on Livelihood income: 36 PAFs will lose their occupation due to 100% loss of agricultural land another 14 PAFs will loss 85% to 99% and 1 PAF will loss between 70% to 84% | Some of the PAFs may be provided with employment as per their skill (one per family). For others self-employment, opportunities may be arranged through skill upgradation as per the Schedule-2 of Act 2013. |
| 3. | Loss of residential or commercial structures | Due compensation for 54 residential and 37 other affected structures to be provided. |
| 4. | Loss of assets attached to land/ house | Due compensation to be given to the respective PAFs. |
| 5. | Loss of common properties | All the cultural properties and common property resources being impacted due to the project should be relocated with prior approval of the concerned community before starting the construction. |
| 6. | Loss of Public Utilities | All community utilities such as HPSEB structure, electric power supply lines, telephone and television cables are to be identified for relocation. |
| 7. | Impact on vulnerable group, like women headed etc.: 66 Women headed households: 73 unmarried daughter above age 18 years: and 12 widows | Beside admissible compensation, they may be provided with special assistance. |
| 8. | Impact on Food Security: Loss of cultivable land are likely to be affected | Agriculture Department may be advised to assist the affected families to undertake intensive cultivation in the remaining land. |
| 9. | Noise and Air pollution | Development and implementation of a management plan to mitigate the increased levels of noise, traffic, dust may be taken up in consultation with local people, within the permissible limit. |

Table: Details of PAFs Loosing Land by Revenue Villages

| Sl. No. | Name of Revenue village | No. of PAFs loosing 100 % land | No. of PAFs loosing 85% to 99% land | No. of PAFs loosing 70% to 84% of land |
|---------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1. | Charontha | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2. | Reewali | 2 | 0 | 1 |

| | | | | |
|----|--------------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| 3. | Bhadrash | 7 | 2 | 0 |
| 4. | Gadej | 5 | 2 | 0 |
| 5. | Naola | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6. | Neether | 12 | 3 | 0 |
| 7. | Narola | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 8. | Nirath | 9 | 7 | 0 |
| | Total | 36 | 14 | 1 |

3.3 Outlay for SIMP implementation

The entitlement framework and the process of rehabilitation and resettlement have been furnished earlier in the backdrops of the legal provisions applicable for the project affected families. Details of Cost of Resettlement and Rehabilitation has been worked out and given in the following tables:

Table: Details of Compensation on Land

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
|---------|-----------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|---|---|--------------------------------|---|---|--|
| Sl. No. | Panchayat | Land acquired in Sqmt | Cultivated land (Sqmt.) | Non Cultivated land (Sqmt) | Circle Rate (4th Category cultivated on national highway/ other road) | Circle Rate (4th Category non-cultivated on national highway/ other road) | Value of cultivated land (4*6) | Value of Non-cultivated land Rupees (5*7) | Total Valuation of land in Rupees (8+9) | Total Compensation for land in Rupees (10*2) |
| 1. | Charontha | 3485 | 3372 | 113 | 1184 | 987 | 3992448 | 111531 | 4103979 | 8207958 |
| 2. | Rewali | 74322 | 61620 | 12702 | 5729 | 3774 | 353020980 | 47937348 | 400958328 | 801916656 |
| 3. | Bhadrash | 46396 | 42250 | 4146 | 2750 | 2292 | 116187500 | 9502632 | 125690132 | 251380264 |
| 4. | Gadej | 97358 | 84935 | 12423 | 460.5 | 383.75 | 39112567.5 | 4767326.25 | 43879893.75 | 87759787.5 |
| 5. | Naola | 13085 | 8131 | 4954 | 502 | 418 | 4081762 | 2070772 | 6152534 | 12305068 |
| 6. | Neether | 180998 | 152390 | 28608 | 1150.2 | 958.5 | 175278978 | 27420768 | 202699746 | 405399492 |
| 7. | Narola | 4248 | 2218 | 2030 | 2003 | 1670 | 4442654 | 3390100 | 7832754 | 15665508 |
| 8. | Nirath | 89820 | 71413 | 18407 | 4408 | 3673 | 314788504 | 67608911 | 382397415 | 764794830 |
| | Total. . | 509712 | 426329 | 83383 | | | | | 1173714782 | 2347429564 |

Table: Details of Compensation on Trees

| Sl. No | Name of Revenue Village | Fruit Trees | | Non-Fruit Tree | | | |
|--------|-------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | | No. of Fruit Trees | Rate for fruit tree @5000/ tree | No. of Non Fruit tree | Rate for non-fruit tree @3000/ tree | Total No. of trees(2+4) | Total (3+5) Compensation Amount |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 1. | Charontha | 4 | 20000 | 5 | 15000 | 9 | 35000 |
| 2. | Reewali | 468 | 2340000 | 442 | 1326000 | 910 | 3666000 |
| 3. | Bhadrash | 621 | 3105000 | 595 | 1785000 | 1216 | 4890000 |
| 4. | Gadej | 508 | 2540000 | 489 | 1467000 | 997 | 4007000 |
| 5. | Naola | 478 | 2390000 | 445 | 1335000 | 923 | 3725000 |
| 6. | Neether | 1074 | 5370000 | 998 | 2994000 | 2072 | 8364000 |
| 7. | Narola | 625 | 3125000 | 601 | 1803000 | 1226 | 4928000 |
| 8. | Nirath | 945 | 4725000 | 891 | 2673000 | 1836 | 7398000 |
| | Total. . | 4723 | 23615000 | 4466 | 13398000 | 9189 | 37013000 |

Table: Details of Rehabilitation and Resettlement Cost

| | | |
|--|--|-----------------|
| Families displaced due to loss of housing unit | 54 families (including 9 SC/ST families) | Amount |
| A house will be provided under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY). Each family will only get one house. If not opted for house, equivalent cost of the house would be offered. | Under PMAY 2016 notification of H.P. Government, the allowance for each house would be 1.30 lakhs in hilly states 54 families x 130000 (tentative)= 7020000 | 7020000 |
| One-time payment of 5 lakhs per PAF or, under annuity policy, 2000/- per month per family for 20 years. | 54 families x 500000= 27000000 | 27000000 |
| Subsistent grant of 3000/- for each family for one year. In case of SC/ST, additional one-time grant of 50000/-. | 54 families x 36000= 1944000 9 SC/ST families X 50000= 450000 | 2394000 |
| One-time shifting cost of 50000/- per family. | 54 families x 50000= 2700000 | 2700000 |
| One-time "Resettlement Allowance" of 50000/- per family. | 54 families x 50000= 2700000 | 2700000 |
| PAFs with loss of cattle-sheds/ petty shops | 91-54=37 families | |
| One-time grant financial assistance of minimum 25000/- to construct cattle-sheds or petty shops. | 37 families x 25000= 925000 | 925000 |
| | Total Estimation. . | 42739000 |

Table: Details of Total Costs for Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement

| Sl. No. | Details of the costs | Amount |
|---------|--|----------------------|
| 1. | Compensation for land** | 2347429563.50 |
| 2. | 12% interest on the compensation (land) amount | 281691547.62 |
| 3. | Compensation for trees | 37013000.00 |
| 4. | Rehabilitation and Resettlement costs | 42739000.00 |
| 5. | Total cost | 2708873111.12 |
| 6. | Miscellaneous (10% of the total cost) | 270887311.11 |
| | Total (5+6) | 2979760422.23 |

**The compensation for land acquisition doesn't include compensation for standing crops.

Information collected during the survey is based on the interviews of the PAFs and the information provided by them is considered true but it is not the authentic version of ownership entitlement. The total land area belonging to the private comes to 50.9712 hectares for which, on the basis of the computation of compensation formula, the tentative land compensation (excluding compensation for standing crops) works out to Rs. 2347429563.50/- (Rupees two thirty-four crores

seventy-four lakhs twenty-nine thousand five hundred sixty-three and fifty paise only). At 12 percent rate of interest on the compensation of land, an amount of 281691547.62/- (Rupees twenty-eight crores sixteen lakhs ninety-one thousand five hundred forty-seven and sixty-two paise only) has been estimated for payment as per Section 30(3) of Act 2013.

The compensation for trees is estimated as 37013000/- (Rupees three crores seventy lakhs thirteen thousand only). However, the number of the trees will be enumerated and the actual value will be assessed by the competent authorities.

This estimation of compensation for land acquisition doesn't include compensation for standing crops. The cash compensation against crops will be provided at market cost of mature crops based on the average production.

The entitlements for R&R expenses are totalling to Rs. 42739000/- (Rupees four crores twenty-seven lakhs thirty-nine thousand only). The total for land acquisition including R&R is estimated as Rs. 2979760422.23/- (Rupees two ninety-seven crores ninety-seven lakhs sixty thousand four hundred twenty-two and twenty-three paise only). However, the final compensation amount for the land acquisition and structures will be determined by the Competent Authority as per the Act 2013. The traditional forest-dwellers may also be compensated as per the provision for the Schedule-2 of Act 2013. Further, the cost of the Mitigation Plan has not been included in the said computation.

3.4 Institutional Arrangement Appraisal of Social Impact Assessment Report:

Social Impact Assessment report must be evaluated by an independent multi-disciplinary expert group as may be constituted by the government. As per the Act 2013 under sub-section (1) section 7, the expert group shall include the following—

- Two Non-official social scientists.
- Two Representatives of Panchayats, Gram Sabha.
- Two Experts on Rehabilitation.
- A technical expert in the subject relating to the project.

The Government may nominate a chairperson from the expert group itself. The expert group has to make a recommendation within two months from the date of its constitution as to whether the project shall be abandoned or be continued.

3.5 Rehabilitation and Resettlement Plan/Scheme and Social Audit :

As per the Act 2013, where land proposed to be acquired is equal to or more than 100 acres, the government shall constitute a “Rehabilitation and Resettlement Committee” under the chairmanship of the Collector. This committee would aim to review the progress of implementation of Rehabilitation and Resettlement Schemes or plan and to carry out the post- implementation Social Audit in consultation with the Gram Sabha. The members to be involved in the process of implementation and social audit thereafter, may be as follows:

1. A representative of women residing in the affected area.
2. A Representative each of SC and ST residing in the affected area.
3. A Representative of a voluntary Organization (NGO) working in the area.
4. The Land Acquisition Officer of the Project.
5. The Chairperson of the Panchayat of the affected area or their nominee.
6. Member of Parliament and Member of Legislative assembly of the concerned area or their nominee (GP Pradhan).

7. A Representative of Requiring Body.
8. Administrator for R&R as the Member–Convenor.

3.6 Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC):

Efficient grievance redressal mechanism shall be developed to assist the PAFs to resolve their queries and complaints. Grievances of PAFs shall be first brought into the attention of field level functionaries of the project. Grievances not redressed by then will be brought to the Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC). The composition of the proposed GRC may be the same as R&R Committee. This committee may meet on the monthly basis or the case may be defined by the state Government.

The main responsibilities of the GRC may be:

- i. Provide support to PAFs on problems arising from land/ property acquisition;
- ii. Record PAFs grievances, categorize and prioritize grievances and resolve them; and
- iii. Report to PAFs on developments regarding their grievances and decisions of the GRC.

Other than dispute relating to ownership rights under the court of law, GRC will review grievances involving all resettlement benefits, compensation, relocation, replacement cost and other assistance. When any grievance is brought to the field level functionaries, it should be resolved within 15 days from the date of complaint. The GRC will meet every month (if grievances are brought to the Committee), determine the merit of each grievance, and resolve grievances within a month of receiving the complaint – failing which, the grievance will be referred to appropriate Court of Law for redress. Records will be kept of all grievances received including: contact details of complaint, date of the complaint, nature of grievance, corrective actions taken and the date these were effected, and final outcome.

3.7 Monitoring and Evaluation:

Monitoring and Evaluation of the SIMP implementation is necessary as activities are to be executed by many agencies in a time bound manner. Monitoring involves periodic checking to ascertain whether activities are progressing as per the schedule whereas Evaluation is to assess the performance of the SIMP. For this purpose, a Monitoring and Evaluation plan needs to be developed to provide feedback to the project authorities. Monitoring and Evaluation of R&R gives an opportunity to reflect on the success of the R&R objectives, strategies and approaches and to assess the efficiency and efficacy in implementation of R&R activities, their impact and sustainability. Monitoring will give particular attention to the project affected vulnerable families and groups such as Schedule Castes, Scheduled Tribes, BPL families, women headed households, widows, old aged and the physically or mentally challenged persons. An independent evaluation through third party is also necessary for mid and end term evaluation of SIMP implementation.

Internal monitoring:

The internal monitoring for SIMP implementation will be carried out by the project authorities where main objectives will be to report progress against the SIMP schedule; check that agreed entitlements are delivered in full to affected families and people; identify any problems, issues or hardship resulting from the SIMP implementation and to take corrective actions; monitor the effectiveness of the grievance system and measure the satisfaction of PAFs. Internal monitoring will focus on measuring progress against the schedule of actions defined in the SIMP. Activities to be undertaken by the project authorities will include liaison with the Land Acquisition team, construction agencies and project affected communities to review and report progress;

verification of land acquisition compensation delivery against entitlements in accordance with the SIMP; verification of implementation of agreed measures to restore income and living standards of PAFs; identification of any problems, issues, or hardship resulting from resettlement process; assess project affected families and peoples' satisfaction with resettlement outcomes; and redress grievances of PAFs to follow up that appropriate corrective actions. Field level officers of SJVN, in charge of SIMP implementation will track the R&R progress. For this purpose, the indicators suggested are as given in table 8.7.1

Table: Indicators for monitoring of SIMP progress

| | |
|-----------|--|
| Physical | Extent of land acquired, number of structures dismantled, number of families affected, number of families purchasing land and extend of land purchased, number of PAFs receiving assistance/ compensation, number of PAFs provided transport facilities/ shifting allowance, extent of government land identified for house sites, number of land users and private structure owners paid compensation |
| Financial | Amount of compensation paid for land/ structure, cash grant for shifting, amount paid for training and capacity building of PAFs. |
| Social | PAFs knowledge about their entitlements, communal harmony, morbidity and mortality rate, taking care of vulnerable population etc. |
| Economic | Number of Jobs provided to the entitled families, number of business re-established, utilization of compensation, house sites/ business sites purchased successful implementation of Income Restoration Schemes implemented |
| Grievance | Number of community level meeting, number of grievance redressal meeting held, number of cases disposed by Project authorities to the satisfaction of PAFs, number of grievances referred and addressed by the concerned Authorities |

अनुबन्ध-ब

महाल नौला, उप-तहसील कोटगढ, जिला शिमला, हि.प्र.

| क्र. सं. | खेवट / खतौनी नं. | | सर्वेक्षण संख्या | स्वामित्व का प्रकार | भूमि की किस्म | अर्जन का क्षेत्र (हेक्टेयर में) | हितबद्ध व्यक्ति का नाम और पता | सीमाएं | | | |
|----------|------------------|-------------|---------------------|---------------------|--|--|---|--------|--------|------|-------|
| | | | | | | | | उ | द | पू | प |
| 1 | 2 | | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | | | |
| 1. | 37 मिन | 85 मिन | 555 / 1 558 | मुशतर्का | क्यार अबल बंजर कदीम | 00.07.89 00.01.92 | श्री शशीभूषण, अशोक कुमार पुत्र व श्रीमती सुमन पुत्री मस्त राम पुत्र शाम लाल भाग बराबर स्थानीय वासी | सतलुज | एनएच 5 | नीरथ | चरौठा |
| | | | किता-02 | | | 00.09.81 | | | | | |
| 2. | 55 मिन | 124 मिन | 563 577 581 | मुशतर्का | क्यार अबल क्यार अबल बंजर कदीम | 00.02.73 00.09.35 00.06.99 | कुल (16) भाग मनोज 5 भाग पुत्र व श्रीमती रंजु, श्रीमती मंजु पुत्री व श्रीमती शनो देवी भाग बराबर 3 भाग विधवा मानसिंह पुत्र मिना राम उप नाम रामदिता, विरेन्द्र कुमार पुत्र मिना राम उप नाम रामदिता पुत्र लाल दास 8 भाग स्थानीय वासी। | | | | |
| | | | किता-03 | | | 00.19.07 | | | | | |
| 3. | 56 मिन | 126 मिन 127 | 564 565 576 583 584 | मुशतर्का | क्यार अबल क्यार अबल क्यार अबल गैर मुमकीन आबादी बंजर कदीम | 00.05.39 00.00.45 00.09.85 00.00.60 00.07.70 | कुल (20) भाग दिनानाथ, अजीत भाग बराबर 9 भाग पुत्र व श्रीमती उषा, श्रीमती उर्मिला, श्रीमती निलमा भाग बराबर 1 भाग पुत्रियां गोबिन्द पुत्र सरनु, पाल सिंह, राकेश सिंह पुत्र सुखदयाल पुत्र सरनु भाग बराबर 10 भाग स्थानीय वासी | | | | |
| | | | किता-05 | | | 00.23.99 | | | | | |
| 4. | 65 | 141 | 550 | मुशतर्का | बंजर कदीम | 00.06.26 | भगवान चन्द, दिवान चन्द, हेमन्त चन्द, पुत्र दुर्गा नन्द पुत्र निका राम भाग बराबर निवासी मुहाल भुटी | | | | |

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|----|------------|--|---|----------|--|--|---|--|--|--|
| 5. | 98 मिन | 202 मिन | 551 551 / 1 754 / 549 | | बंजर कदीम गैर मुमकीन घराट गैर मुमकिन दरिया | 00.03.56 00.00.70 00.12.82 | प्रकाश चन्द पुत्र कर्म चन्द पुत्र हिरु स्थानीय वासी | | | |
| | | | किता-03 | | | 00.17.08 | | | | |
| 6. | 111 मिन | 222 मिन 223 224 225 मिन | 555 554 561 552 562 560 567 568 579 | मुशतर्का | क्यार अबल क्यार अबल क्यार अबल क्यार अबल क्यार अबल व.क. अबल फलदार वा. क्यार बि. —फलदार गैर मुमकिन आबादी व. क. अबल फलदार | 00.05.72 00.02.49 00.02.65 00.03.78 00.03.59 00.03.04 00.08.53 00.00.99 00.07.00 | कुल भाग (144) यशपाल, राजपाल, सतपाल पुत्र व श्रीमती सुषमा पुत्री व श्रीमती चुडामणी विधवा मानसिंह पुत्र शंकरदास भाग बराबर 4 भाग प्रताप सिंह पुत्र व श्रीमती मस्तु पुत्री शंकरदास पुत्र रघुनन्द भाग बराबर 8 भाग निवासी मुहाल भडासा श्रीमती अरुणा श्रीमती रेखा पुत्रियां भगवान चन्द पुत्र शयामा नन्द भाग बराबर 4 भाग स्थानीय वासी दुनीचन्द पुत्र व श्रीमती जयदेवी पुत्री शयामा नन्द पुत्र हिरु भाग बराबर 8 भाग निवासी मुहाल श्माथला रणजीत सिंह, विनोद कुमार, रणधिर सिंह पुत्र व श्रीमती आषा देवी श्रीमती अपराजिता पुत्रियां व श्रीमती भगवान दासी विधवा बीर सिंह पुत्र गिरजानन्द भाग बराबर 6 भाग प्रकाश चन्द पुत्र कर्मचन्द पुत्र हिरु 12 भाग गोपाल सिंह पुत्र जवाला दास पुत्र रामानन्द 48 भाग संजय, सुशील पुत्र गोपाल सिंह पुत्र जवाला दास भाग बराबर 24 भाग स्थानीय वासी सतीश कुमार, सुशिल कुमार पुत्र व श्रीमती बिनावती विधवा हरिचन्द पुत्र पलसराम भाग बराबर 6 भाग निवासी मुहाल भुटी प्रदिप पुत्र व श्रीमती बृज बाला, श्रीमती मधु, श्रीमती शशी, श्रीमती इन्दु पुत्रियां व श्रीमती तारावती विधवा हरनामचन्द पुत्र पलसराम भाग बराबर 3 भाग स्थानीय वासी श्रीमती पुष्पादेवी पुत्री पलसराम पुत्र गदुराम 3 भाग निवासी मुहाल भुटी श्रीमती राधा देवी पुत्री छाजु पुत्र नमालूम 12 भाग निवासी मुहाल कुल्लू मुलराज, दयाल सिंह, बिचित्र सिंह पुत्र व श्रीमती गीता देवी पुत्री हरिचन्द पुत्र धनसुख भाग बराबर 6 भाग स्थानीय वासी। | | | |
| | | | किता-09 | | | 00.37.79 | | | | |
| 7. | 125 | 261 | 582 | मुशतर्का | गैर मुमकिन घराट | 00.00.35 | कुल भाग (1080) प्रदीप कुमार पुत्र व श्रीमती कीरण, श्रीमती इन्दु पुत्रियां व श्रीमती रमावती विधवा गोबिंद राम पुत्र देवीदास भाग बराबर 60 भाग स्थानीय वासी सुशिल कुमार, अरुण कुमार पुत्र आत्माराम पुत्र देवी दास भाग बराबर 60 भाग निवासी मुहाल भरेडी ओमप्रकाश पुत्र देवीदास पुत्र परमा नन्द 60 भाग निवासी मुहाल भरेडी धार सतीश कुमार 36 भाग पुत्र व स्थानीय वासी श्रीमती बिनावती 18 भाग विधवाहरी चन्द पुत्र पलस राम, निवासी मुहाल भुटी प्रदीप पुत्र व श्रीमती बृज बाला, श्रीमती मधु, श्रीमती शशि श्रीमती इन्दु पुत्रियां व श्रीमती तारावती विधवा हरनाम चन्द पुत्र पलस राम भाग बराबर 36 भाग अनुप कुमार पुत्र सुरेश चन्द पुत्र राम दयाल | | | |

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| | | | | | | | 45 भाग रमेश चन्द पुत्र राम दयाल पुत्र गदुराम 45 भाग स्थानीय वासी उपकार 25 भाग पुत्र व निवासी मुहाल भुटी श्रीमती निर्मला देवी 5 भाग विधवा हिरालाल पुत्र नन्द लाल स्थानीय वासी जवाहर लाल पुत्र नन्द लाल पुत्र हरी राम 30 भाग मुहाल भुटी मस्त राम, शिवलाल पुत्र हरीराम पुत्र हीरदा भाग बराबर 120 भाग चन्दु लाल, निहाल चन्द, ज्ञान सिंह, टेक चन्द पुत्र व श्रीमती जाली, श्रीमती देवकी, श्रीमती अम्बी, श्रीमती कुक्षी, श्रीमती तुलसा श्रीमती बिनता, श्रीमती सन्तु, श्रीमती मलकी पुत्रियां व श्रीमती बेसरु विधवा खुबराम पुत्र हीरदा भाग बराबर 180 भाग निवासी मुहाल भुटी अजीत सिंह, अमर सिंह पुत्र व श्रीमती उषादेवी, श्रीमती आशा देवी पुत्रियां बेली राम पुत्र मान सुख भाग बराबर 36 भाग स्थानीय वासी दिवान चन्द पुत्र व श्रीमती लीलावती, श्रीमती कृष्णा कुमारी पुत्रियां मानसुख पुत्र कोकु भाग बराबर 108 भाग निवासी मुहाल बाहली रणजीत सिंह पुत्र व श्रीमती उर्मिला, श्रीमती निर्मला पुत्रियां श्रीमती चामकली पुत्री मान सुख भाग बराबर 27 भाग सुरजित पुत्र व श्रीमती पुष्पा, श्रीमती संतोष पुत्रियां श्रीमती बिमला पुत्री श्रीमती चामकली भाग बराबर 9 भाग खुशीराम, ऋषिराम भाग बराबर 96 भाग पुत्र व स्थानीय वासी बक्शी राम, शिबदयाल भाग बराबर 72 भाग पुत्र व निवासी मुहाल बाहली श्रीमती मुकती देवी 12 भाग पुत्री इश्वरीनन्द पुत्र बिजानन्द स्थानीय वासी। | | | | |
| 8. | 134 | 276 | 559 | मुशतर्का | व.क. अब्बल फलदार | 00.01.60 | कुल (90) भाग जोधलाल पुत्र व श्रीमती गीता श्रीमती शकुंतला श्रीमती वेदवती श्रीमती चंपा पुत्रियां रघुनन्द पुत्र। कौलू राम भाग बराबर 45 भाग भवानीदत्त पुत्र व श्रीमती कोशलया देवी श्रीमती सुनिता श्रीमती आशा पुत्रियां। तौलक राज पुत्र रघुनन्द समभाग 9 भाग सत्यदेव पुत्र व श्रीमती किरण पुत्री शिव रामपुत्र रघुनन्द समभाग 9 भाग रविन्द्र, सजय पुत्र व श्रीमती सुनिता श्रीमती शांति पुत्रियां श्रीमती बिमला पुत्री रघुनन्द समभाग 9 भाग। अजय कुमार पुत्र व श्रीमती इन्दु बाला पुत्री श्रीमती भाग्यवती पुत्री रघुनन्द समभाग 9 भाग ज्ञानचन्द, लालचन्द। सुरेन्द्र कुमार, सेवा राम, पवन कुमार, राजेश कुमार पुत्र व श्रीमती निशा पुत्री श्रीमती शीला देवी पुत्री रघुनन्द। समभाग 7 भाग ललीत कुमार पुत्र व श्रीमती पूजा पुत्री शिशुपाल पुत्र श्रीमती शीलादेवी पुत्री रघुनन्द समभाग 1 भाग व शिव कुमार, संदीप कुमार पुत्र व श्रीमती पिकी पुत्री जयराज पुत्र श्रीमती शीला देवी पुत्री रघुनन्द समभाग 1 भाग स्थानीय वासी। | | | | |
| | | | 569 | | गैर मुमकिन आबादी | 00.03.55 | | | | | |
| | | | 570 | | बगीचा बाखल फलदार | 00.02.00 | | | | | |
| | | | 571 | | गैर मुमकिन कुहल | 00.00.28 | | | | | |
| | | | 572 | | गैर मुमकिन घराट | 00.01.20 | | | | | |
| | | | 578 | | बगीचा क्यार अब्बल | 00.01.31 | | | | | |
| | | | 580 | | व.क. अब्बल फलदार | 00.03.94 | | | | | |

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| | | | किता-07 | | | 00.13.88 | | | | |
| 9. | 136 मिन | 278 मिन | 575 | मुशतर्का | गैर मुमकिन आबादी | 00.02.62 | प्रेम चन्द, अमर चन्द पुत्र व श्रीमती बिमला, श्रीमती पुष्पा पुत्रियां मस्त राम पुत्र रूपलाल भाग बराबर स्थानीय वासी। | | | |
| | | | किता-32 | | | 01.30.85 | | | | |

विभागीय परीक्षा बोर्ड फेयरलान्ज, शिमला-171012

अधिसूचना

दिनांक, 7 जुलाई, 2020

संख्या हिपा (परीक्षा)-21/76-8.—भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा/हिमाचल प्रदेश प्रशासनिक सेवा, भारतीय वन सेवा/हिमाचल प्रदेश वन सेवा, तहसीलदार व नायब तहसीलदार, राज्य में कार्यरत अन्य समस्त राजपत्रित अधिकारी/पात्र अराजपत्रित अधिकारी (अधीक्षक ग्रेड-II व वरिष्ठ सहायक) तथा आबकारी एवं कराधान विभाग के आबकारी एवं कराधान निरीक्षकों के लिए हिमाचल प्रदेश स्कूल शिक्षा बोर्ड के राजपत्रित अधिकारी/पात्र अराजपत्रित अधिकारी तथा हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्य विद्युत बोर्ड लि० के अभियन्ताओं व हिमाचल प्रदेश पर्यटन विकास निगम के वरिष्ठ प्रबन्धकों/सहायक अभियन्ताओं के लिए विभागीय परीक्षा का आयोजन समय सारणी अनुबन्ध “क” के अनुसार हिमाचल प्रदेश विभागीय परीक्षा बोर्ड हिप्पा फेयरलान्ज, शिमला-171012, द्वारा दिनांक **21-09-2020 से 29-09-2020 (रविवार के अतिरिक्त)** तक किया जा रहा है। उम्मीदवारों की सुविधा के लिए वित्तीय प्रशासन पर्चा संख्या-1 का आयोजन शिमला के अलावा मण्डी तथा धर्मशाला में भी किया जाना है। इन परीक्षाओं का आयोजन हिमाचल प्रदेश विभागीय परीक्षा नियम, 1997 जोकि समय-समय पर संशोधित किए गए हैं, के अन्तर्गत किया जाएगा।

अतः समस्त इच्छुक उम्मीदवारों को सूचित किया जाता है कि प्रतिदिन, प्रातः का सत्र ठीक 10.00 बजे तथा सायं का 2.00 बजे बाद दोपहर आरम्भ होगा। जो उम्मीदवार विभागीय परीक्षा में बैठना चाहते हों वे अपने आवेदन निर्धारित प्रपत्र (**complete in all respect**) पर दो प्रतियां पासपोर्ट साइज नवीनतम छायाप्रति (**latest photograph**) सहित अपने-अपने विभागाध्यक्षों के माध्यम से प्रपत्र के भाग-II पर अपनी पात्रता सत्यापित करवा कर सचिव, हिमाचल प्रदेश विभागीय परीक्षा बोर्ड फेयरलान्ज, शिमला-171012 को प्रेषित करें जोकि हिमाचल प्रदेश लोक प्रशासन संस्थान में दिनांक 10-08-2020 तक पहुंच जाने सुनिश्चित करें। अभ्यर्थी यह सुनिश्चित करें कि अग्रिम आवेदन-पत्र व उचित माध्यम से भेजे गए आवेदन-पत्र में लगाई गई छायाचित्र एक समान हो। यदि किसी अभ्यर्थी का प्रपत्र अधूरा पाया जाता है तो उसे रद्द कर दिया जायेगा।

आवेदन-पत्र की अग्रिम प्रति सचिव, हिमाचल प्रदेश विभागीय परीक्षा बोर्ड को भेजी जा सकती है। अग्रिम प्रति तभी मान्य होगी यदि विभागाध्यक्ष द्वारा पात्रता सत्यापित करके आवेदन पत्र परीक्षा प्रारम्भ होने से दस दिन पूर्व अर्थात् 10-09-2020 तक सचिव, विभागीय परीक्षा बोर्ड के कार्यालय में प्राप्त हो जाए। आवेदन-पत्र व समय सारणी HIPA Website www.hipashimla.nic.in से डाउनलोड अथवा आवेदन पत्र को टंकित व फोटोस्टेट भी करवाया जा सकता है।

हस्ताक्षरित/—
(विकास भूषण ललित),
सचिव,
हिमाचल प्रदेश विभागीय परीक्षा बोर्ड,
फेयरलान्ज, शिमला-171012.
(मो० नं०) 78760-14338,
0177-2734689.

BOARD OF DEPARTMENTAL EXAMINATION**NOTIFICATION***Fairlawns, Shimla-12, the 7th July, 2020*

No. HIPA (Exam)-197/94.—The Departmental Examination for the Senior Managers and Assistant Engineers (C) of the Himachal Pradesh Tourism Development Corporation Ltd. will be held on the dates and time specified below. The examination will take place at the H.P. Public Service Commission, Nigam Vihar, Shimla-02/ Centre of Excellence, Govt. Degree College Sanjauli or other venue which will be duly notified to the candidates for details & syllabus of the examination, the intending examinees are requested to refer to the regulations for the Departmental Examination for Senior Managers and Assistant Engineers (C) of the Himachal Pradesh Tourism Development Corporation Ltd.

| Sl. No. | Date/Day | Time | Paper No. | Paper Name/Paper Number |
|---------|------------------------|-------------------------|-------------|---|
| 1. | 21.09.2020 Friday | 10.00 A.M. to 1.00 P.M. | Paper No. 1 | Accounts & Administration (Common for Sr.Managers and Assistant Engineers of HPTDC Ltd.) |
| | | 2.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M. | Paper No. 2 | Hotel Management (Sr. Managers of HPTDC) |
| 2. | 22.09.2020 Saturday | 10.00 A.M. to 1.00 P.M. | Paper No. 3 | Project Management & Engineering (Rules & Acts) (Assistant Engineers (C) of HPTDC Ltd.) |

The Forenoon session will start at 10.00 AM sharp. The officers who intend to appear in the examination should send their applications on the prescribed forms as advance copy on 10th August, 2020 through their Head of Department by 10th September, 2020 along with two latest passport size photographs. Examination fee will be charged @ Rs.100/- per paper per candidate. The Bank Draft will be in favour of Director HIPA, Shimla-171012.

Sd/-
(VIKAS BHUSHAN LALIT),
Secretary,
H.P.Board of Departmental Examination,
Fairlawns, Shimla-171012.

BOARD OF DEPARTMENTAL EXAMINATIONS**NOTIFICATION***Fairlawns, Shimla-171012, the 7th July, 2020*

No. HIPA (Exam)-61/80-II.—The Departmental Examination for the Engineering Officers Civil/Electrical and Mechanical of the H.P. State Electricity Board Ltd. will be held on the dates and time specified below. The examination will take place at the H.P. Public Services Commission, Nigam Vihar, Shimla-2./ Govt. Degree College Sanjauli or in other centre which will be duly

intimated. For details of the examinations, the intending examinees are requested to refer to the regulations for the Departmental Examination for Civil/Electrical and Mechanical Engineering officers of the H.P. State Electricity Board:—

| Sl. No. | Date/ Day | Time | Paper Name /Paper Number |
|---------|-----------------------|-------------------|--|
| 1. | 24.09.2020 Monday | 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. | Works, Store and Commercial Accounts/ Manuals. (Paper-1) |
| 2. | 25.09.2020 Tuesday | 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. | Financial Rules, Budget, Service Regulations, Acts and Office Procedure. (Paper-2) |

The officers who intend to appear in the examination should send their applications on the prescribed forms Advance Copy by **10th August, 2020** and through their Head of Department by **10th September, 2020** alongwith two passport size latest photographs. Examination fee will be charged @ Rs. 100/- per paper per candidate. The **Bank Draft will be in favour of Director HIPA, Shimla-171012.**

Sd/-
Secretary,
H.P. Board of Departmental Examinations,
Fairlawns, Shimla-171012.
Mobile No. 98055-00011.

H.P. BOARD OF DEPARTMENTAL EXAMINATIONS, HIPA-FAIRLAWNS, SHIMLA-12
DEPARTMENTAL EXAMINATIONS, SEPTEMBER- 2020
DATE SHEET

IAS/HAS:

| Sl. No. | Date/Day | Time | IAS Papers | HAS Papers |
|---------|-------------------------|---------------------|--|--|
| 1. | 21.09.2020 Monday | 10.00 AM to 1.00 PM | Criminal Law & Procedure & code of civil procedure (Paper-1) | Criminal Law & procedure & code of civil procedure (Paper-1) |
| | | 2 PM to 5 PM | Criminal Case (Paper-2) | Criminal Case (Paper-2) |
| 2. | 22.09.2020 Tuesday | 10.00 AM to 1.00 PM | Revenue Law & Procedure (Paper-3) | Revenue Law & Procedure (Paper-3) |
| | | 2 PM to 5 PM | Revenue Case (Paper-5) | Revenue Case (Paper-5) |
| 3. | 23.09.2020 Wednesday | 10.00 AM to 1.00 PM | — | General Administration (Paper-6) |
| | | 2 PM to 3.30 PM | Hindi (written) | Hindi (written) |
| | | 3.30 PM to 5 PM | Hindi (Oral) (Paper-4) | Hindi (Oral) (Paper-4) |
| 4. | 24.09.2020 | 10.00 AM to 1.00 PM | — | Planning & |

| | | | | |
|----|---------------------|----------------------|--|--|
| | Thursday | | | Development (Paper-7) |
| | | 2 PM to 5 PM | — | Constitution & Civil Law (Paper-8) |
| 5. | 25.09.2020 Friday | 10.00 AM to 1.00 PM | Civil Services, Treasury and Financial Rules (Paper-9) | Civil Services, Treasury and Financial Rules (Paper-9) |
| | | 2 PM to 5 PM | Special Acts (Criminal), Manuals & Rules (Paper-10) | Special Acts (Criminal), Manuals & Rules (Paper-10) |
| 6. | 26.09.2020 Saturday | 10.00 AM to 1.00 PM | Minor (Revenue) Acts & Rules (Paper-11) | Minor (Revenue) Acts & Rules (Paper-11) |
| | | 2 PM to 3.30 PM | — | Computer (Written) |
| | | 4 PM to 5.00 PM | — | Computer (Practical) (Paper-14) |
| 7. | 28.09.2020 Monday | 10.00 AM to 11.30 PM | Motor Mechanism & Driving (Written) | Motor Mechanism & Driving (Written) |
| | | 12.30 PM to 5.00 PM | Practical (Paper-12) | Practical (Paper-12) |
| 8. | 29.09.2020 Tuesday | 10.00 AM to 5.00 PM | — | Target Shooting (Rifle & Revolver) (Paper-13) |

NOTE:

VENUE: 1. HPPSC Shimla/Govt. Degree College (Centre of excellence) Sanjauli at Shimla
2. Computer Practical at HIPA

Tehsildars/ Naib-Tehsildars

| Sl. No. | Date/Day | Time | Tehsildars Papers | Naib-Tehsildars Papers |
|---------|----------------------|---------------------|--|--|
| 1. | 23-09-2020 Wednesday | 2 PM to 5 PM | Hindi (written) (Paper-4) | Hindi (written) (Paper-4) |
| 2. | 24.09.2020 Thursday | 10.00 AM to 1.00 PM | Revenue Law & Procedure (Paper-1) | Revenue Law & Procedure (Paper-1) |
| | | 2 PM to 5 PM | Arithmetic & Patwaris Mensuration (Paper-2) | Arithmetic & Patwaris Mensuration (Paper-2) |
| 3. | 25.09.2020 Friday | 10.00 AM to 1.00 PM | Minor Revenue Acts & Rules (Paper-3) | Minor Revenue Acts & Rules (Paper-3) |

| | | | | |
|----|------------------------|---------------------|---|---|
| | | 2 PM to 5 PM | Criminal Law & Procedure & code of civil procedure (Paper-5) | Criminal Law & Procedure & code of civil procedure (Paper-5) |
| 4. | 26.09.2020 Saturday | 10.00 AM to 1.00 PM | Revenue Case (Paper-6) | |
| | | 2 PM to 5 PM | Special Acts (Criminal Manual) Rules (Paper-7) | |
| 5. | 28.09.2020 Monday | 10.00 AM to 1.00 PM | Civil Service, Treasury & Financial Rules (Paper-8) | |

NOTE:

VENUE: HPPSC Shimla/ Govt. Degree College (Centre of excellence) Sanjauli at Shimla.

Technical / Non-Technical Departments

| Sl. No. | Date/Day | Time | Technical Papers | Non-Technical Papers |
|---------|-----------------------|----------------------|---|--|
| 1. | 21.09.2020 Monday | 10.00 AM to 1.00 PM | Financial Administration (Paper-1) (Only for Principals/ eligible Lecturers/ Headmasters and eligible Teachers of Education Deptt.) | — |
| | | 2 PM to 5 PM | Financial Administration (Paper-1) (For other than teachers of Education Deptt.) | Financial Administration (Paper-1) (For other than teachers of Education Deptt.) |
| 2. | 22.09.2020 Tuesday | 10.00 AM to 1.00 PM | Concerned Departments (Paper-3) | Concerned Departments (Paper -3) |
| | | 10.00 AM to 12.00 AM | HPPSC & Others-Computer (Written) (Paper-3) | |
| | | 12.30 PM to 1.30 PM | HPPSC & Others-Computer (Practical) | |
| | | 2 PM to 5 PM | — | Concerned Departments (Paper-4) |

1994

राजपत्र, हिमाचल प्रदेश, 22 जुलाई, 2020 / 31 आषाढ़, 1942

| | | | | |
|----|-------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|---|
| 3. | 23.09.2020 Wednesday | 10.00 AM to 1.00 PM | — | Concerned Departments (Paper-5) |
| | | 10.00 PM to 11.30 AM | — | Panchayati Raj- Computer (Written) (Paper-5) |
| | | 12.00 PM to 1.30 PM | — | Panchayati Raj- Computer (Practical) |
| | | 2 PM to 3.30 PM | Hindi (written) | Hindi (written) |
| | | 3.30 PM to 5.00 PM | Hindi (Oral) (Paper-2) | Hindi (Oral) (Paper-2) |

NOTE:

VENUE: 1. HPPSC Shimla/Govt. Degree College (Centre of excellence) Sanjauli at Shimla
 2. Mandi and Dharamshala for Financial Administration only
 3. Computer Practical at HIPA

Excise & Taxation Inspectors

| Sl. No. | Date/ Day | Time | Paper Name /Paper Number |
|---------|------------------------|---------------------|---|
| 1. | 24.09.2020 Thursday | 10.00 AM to 1.00 PM | Law of Crimes (Paper-1) |
| | | 2 PM to 5 PM | Excise Law (Paper-2) |
| 2. | 25.09.2020 Friday | 10.00 AM to 1.00 PM | Law Relating to Allied Taxes (Paper-3) |
| | | 2 PM to 5 PM | Sales Tax Law & Practices (Paper-4) |
| 3. | 26.09.2020 Saturday | 10.00 AM to 1.00 PM | Book Keeping & General Commercial Knowledge (Paper-5) |

NOTE:

VENUE: HPPSC Shimla/Govt. Degree College (Centre of excellence) Sanjauli at Shimla

Non-Technical Department (Treasury and Distt. Treasury Officers)

| Sl. No | Date/Day | Time | |
|--------|----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1. | 21.09.2020 Monday | 10.00 AM to 1.00 PM | Non-Technical Papers |

| | | | |
|----|-------------------------|----------------------|--|
| | | 2 PM to 5 PM | Financial Rules (Paper-5) |
| 2. | 22.09.2020 Tuesday | 10.00 AM to 1.00 PM | Principles of Accounts (Paper -3) |
| | | 2 PM to 5 PM | Treasury Rules and Accounting Procedures (Paper-4) |
| 3. | 23.09.2020 Wednesday | 10.00 AM to 12.00 PM | I.T. (Written) |
| | | 12.30 PM to 1.30 PM | I.T. (Practical) (Paper-1) |
| | | 2 PM to 3.30 PM | Hindi (written) |
| | | 3.30 PM to 5.00 PM | Hindi (Oral) (Paper-2) |

NOTE:

VENUE: 1. HPPSC Shimla/Govt. Degree College (Centre of excellence) Sanjauli at Shimla
2. I.T. Practical at HIPA

BOARDS/CORPORATIONS**H.P. BOARD OF SCHOOL EDUCATION**

| Sl. No | Date | Day | Time | EDUCATION BOARD |
|--------|------------|--------------|---|--|
| 1. | 21.09.2020 | Monday | 2 PM to 5 PM | Financial Administration (Paper-1) |
| 2. | 22.09.2020 | Tuesday | 10.00 AM to 1.00 PM | Administration and General (Paper-2) |
| | | 2 PM to 5 PM | Board Act and Regulations (Paper-3) | |

NOTE:

VENUE: HPPSC Shimla/Govt. Degree College (Centre of excellence) Sanjauli at Shimla

Assistant Engineers/Engineering Officers of H.P. State Electricity Board Ltd.

| Sl. No. | Date/ Day | Time | Paper Name /Paper Number |
|---------|------------------------|---------------------|--|
| 1. | 24.09.2020 Thursday | 10.00 AM to 1.00 PM | Works, Store and Commercial Accounts/ Manuals. (Paper-1) |

1996

राजपत्र, हिमाचल प्रदेश, 22 जुलाई, 2020 / 31 आषाढ़, 1942

| | | | |
|----|----------------------|---------------------|---|
| 2. | 25.09.2020 Friday | 10.00 AM to 1.00 PM | Financial Rules, Budget, Service Regulations, Acts and Office Procedure. (Paper-2) |
|----|----------------------|---------------------|---|

NOTE:

VENUE: HPPSC Shimla/Govt. Degree College (Centre of excellence) Sanjauli at Shimla

Assistant Engineers(C)/Sr.Managers of H.P. Tourism Development Corp. Ltd.

| Sl. No | Date/ Day | Time | Paper Name /Paper Number |
|--------|-----------------------|---------------------|--|
| 1. | 21.09.2020 Monday | 10.00 AM to 1.00 PM | Accounts & Administration (common for Sr.Managers & Asstt. Engineers (C) of HPTDC) (Paper-1) |
| | | 2.00 PM to 5.00 PM | Hotel Management (Sr.Managers of HPTDC) (Paper-2) |
| 2. | 22.09.2020 Tuesday | 10.00 AM to 1.00 PM | Project Management & Engineering (Rules & Acts) (Assistant Engineers of HPTDC) (Paper-3) |

NOTE:

VENUE: HPPSC Shimla/Govt. Degree College (Centre of excellence) Sanjauli at Shimla

In the Court of Sh. Anurag Chander Sharma, Marriage Officer-cum-Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Kullu, District Kullu (H.P.)

In the matter of :

1. Sunny Bodh s/o Ranjeet Singh, r/o Village Shurad, P.O. Khokhan, Tehsil Bhunter, Distt. Kullu (H.P.).
2. Babita Oli d/o Ramu Oli, r/o Village Chirgaon P. O. Chirgaon, Distt. Shimla (H.P.).

Versus

General Public

Subject.—Proclamation for the registration of marriage under section 16 of Special Marriage Act, 1954.

Sunny Bodh and Babita Oli have filed an application alongwith affidavits in the court of undersigned under section 16 of Special Marriage Act, 1954 that they have solemnized their

marriage on 26-02-2020 and they are living as husband and wife since then, hence their marriage may be registered under Act *ibid*.

Therefore, the general public is hereby informed through this notice that any person who has any objection regarding this marriage can file the objection personally or in writing before this court on or before 06-08-2020. The objection received after 06-08-2020 will not be entertained and marriage will be registered accordingly.

Issued today on 06-07-2020 under my hand and seal of the court.

Seal.

Sd/-
(ANURAG CHANDER SHARMA),
Marriage Officer-cum-Sub-Divisional Magistrate,
Kullu, District Kullu (H.P.).

ब अदालत कार्यकारी दण्डाधिकारी निरमण्ड, जिला कुल्लू (हि0प्र0)

मुकद्दमा नं०...../20

श्री मस्त राम पुत्र धीरू राम, निवासी गागडी, फाटी देथवा, तहसील निरमण्ड, जिला कुल्लू (हि0प्र0)
वादी।

बनाम

आम जनता

प्रतिवादी।

उनवान मुकद्दमा.—प्रार्थना—पत्र जेर धारा 13(3) जन्म व मृत्यु पंजीकरण अधिनियम, 1969 के अन्तर्गत जन्म तिथि दर्ज करने बारे।

इस कार्यालय में श्री मस्त राम पुत्र धीरू राम, निवासी गागडी, फाटी देथवा, ग्राम पंचायत कोट, तहसील निरमण्ड, जिला कुल्लू (हि0प्र0) ने उक्त अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत प्रार्थना—पत्र गुजार कर निवेदन किया है कि उसके तूखम से पुत्री प्रीती का जन्म हुआ है। इसका नाम अज्ञानता के कारण व इलाका गैर रहने से निश्चित अवधि में दर्ज नहीं करवा सका है और उसकी पुत्री प्रीती का जन्म दिनांक 12-11-2005 को हुआ है। इस विषय उसने अपना ब्यान हल्फिया भी प्रस्तुत किया है। सायल ने ग्राम पंचायत कोट में उसके परिवार रजिस्टर में नाम व जन्म तिथि दर्ज करने का अनुरोध किया है।

इस इश्तहार द्वारा आम जनता को सूचित किया जाता है कि यदि किसी भी व्यक्ति को प्रीती पुत्री मस्त राम का नाम व जन्म तिथि ग्राम पंचायत कोट में दर्ज करने के लिए एतराज हो तो वह दिनांक 07-08-2020 तक हमारे कार्यालय में हाजिर होकर लिखित व मौखिक एतराज प्रस्तुत करें उक्त तारीख के बाद कोई भी एतराज मान्य नहीं होगा और समझा जावेगा कि उक्त नाम व जन्म ग्राम पंचायत में दर्ज करने बारे किसी को कोई एतराज नहीं है तथा सचिव, ग्राम पंचायत कोट को नाम व जन्म तिथि दर्ज करने के आदेश पारित कर दिए जायेंगे।

आज दिनांक 06-07-2020 को हमारे हस्ताक्षर व मोहर अदालत से जारी हुआ।

मोहर।

हस्ताक्षरित/—
कार्यकारी दण्डाधिकारी,
निरमण्ड, जिला कुल्लू (हि0 प्र0)।

ब अदालत कार्यकारी दण्डाधिकारी निरमण्ड, जिला कुल्लू (हि0प्र0)

भीष्मा नन्द शर्मा पुत्र श्री होमा राम शर्मा, गांव टिकरी, डाकघर अर्सू, तहसील निरमण्ड, जिला कुल्लू (हि0प्र0) प्रार्थी।

बनाम

आम जनता

प्रतिवादी।

उनवान मुकद्दमा.—जेर धारा 13(3) अधिनियम, 1969 के अन्तर्गत जन्म व मृत्यु पंजीकरण दर्ज करने बारे।

उनवान मुकद्दमा प्रार्थना—पत्र जेर धारा 13(3) जन्म व मृत्यु पंजीकरण अधिनियम, 1969 के अन्तर्गत इस कार्यालय में भीष्मा नन्द शर्मा पुत्र श्री होमा राम शर्मा, गांव टिकरी, डाकघर अर्सू, तहसील निरमण्ड, जिला कुल्लू (हि0प्र0) ने उक्त अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत प्रार्थना—पत्र गुजार कर निवेदन किया है कि मेरी पत्नी का नाम ग्राम पंचायत अर्सू में भावना देवी दर्ज है जो गलत है। जबकि मेरी पत्नी का नाम उषा देवी है। जिस विषय उसने अपना शपथ—पत्र भी प्रस्तुत किया है प्रार्थी ने ग्राम पंचायत अर्सू में उसके परिवार रजिस्टर में अपनी पत्नी का नाम उषा देवी सही करने का अनुरोध कर रखा है।

इस इशतहार द्वारा आम जनता को सूचित किया जाता है कि यदि किसी भी व्यक्ति को भावना देवी पत्नी भीष्मा नन्द का नाम ग्राम पंचायत अर्सू में उषा देवी दर्ज करने के लिए एतराज हो तो वह दिनांक 07-08-2020 तक हमारे कार्यालय में हाजिर होकर लिखित व मौखिक एतराज प्रस्तुत करें उक्त तारीख के बाद कोई भी एतराज मान्य नहीं होगा और समझा जावेगा कि उपरोक्त भावना देवी का नाम ग्राम पंचायत अर्सू में उषा देवी दर्ज करने बारे किसी को कोई एतराज नहीं है तथा सचिव, ग्राम पंचायत अर्सू को सही नाम दर्ज करने के आदेश पारित कर दिए जायेंगे।

आज दिनांक 06-07-2020 को हमारे हस्ताक्षर व मोहर अदालत से जारी हुआ।

मोहर।

हस्ताक्षरित/—
कार्यकारी दण्डाधिकारी,
निरमण्ड, जिला कुल्लू (हि0 प्र0)।

ब अदालत तहसीलदार एवं सहायक समाहर्ता प्रथम श्रेणी निरमण्ड, जिला कुल्लू (हि0प्र0)

दयाल सिंह उर्फ टेडी सिंह पुत्र बशेशर दास, निवासी कलारस, फाटी देथवा, तहसील निरमण्ड, जिला कुल्लू (हि0प्र0)।

बनाम

आम जनता

विषय.—प्रार्थना—पत्र बराये मकफूद अलखबरी।

इस अदालत में दयाल सिंह उर्फ टेडी सिंह पुत्र बशेशर दास, निवासी कलारस, डाकघर ब्यूणी फाटी देथवा, तहसील निरमण्ड, जिला कुल्लू (हि0प्र0) ने प्रार्थना—पत्र गुजार कर निवेदन किया है कि प्रार्थी का भाई श्री शम्भू राम पुत्र बशेशर दास, तहसील निरमण्ड, जिला कुल्लू (हि0प्र0) पिछले लगभग 25 सालों से लापता है जिस बारे प्रार्थी ने अपना शपथ—पत्र भी मिसल में संलग्न किया है और प्रार्थी ने शम्भू राम की इन्तकाल बरास्त बारे आवेदन किया है।

इस अदालत द्वारा मामले की छानबीन क्षेत्रीय कानूनगो व सम्बन्धित पटवारी द्वारा करवाई गई। रिपोर्ट क्षेत्रीय कानूनगो बागीपुल व पटवारी, पटवार वृत्त ब्यूणी व ब्यान बाशीन्दगान की रिपोर्ट से पाया गया कि श्री शम्भू राम पुत्र हेतू पिछले 25 सालों से लापता है।

इस इशतहार द्वारा आम जनता तथा सम्बन्धित रिश्तेदारों को सूचित किया जाता है कि यदि किसी भी व्यक्ति को उक्त श्री शम्भू राम पुत्र बशेश्वर दास के बारे कोई जानकारी हो या श्री शम्भू राम की भूमि का इन्तकाल करने बारे कोई एतराज हो तो वह दिनांक 07-08-2020 को असालतन व वकालतन प्रातः 11.00 बजे हाजिर होकर अपना एतराज पेश कर सकता है। उक्त तारीख के बाद कोई भी एतराज मान्य नहीं होगा और समझा जावेगा कि उक्त श्री शम्भू राम के बारे किसी भी व्यक्ति को कोई जानकारी नहीं है और न ही किसी को श्री शम्भू राम की भूमि के इन्तकाल बारे कोई एतराज है। इसके बाद श्री शम्भू राम को मृत समझा जावेगा और शम्भू राम की भूमि उसके जायज बारसानों के नाम कर दी जाएगी।

आज दिनांक 06-07-2020 को हमारे हस्ताक्षर व मोहर अदालत से जारी हुआ।

मोहर।

हस्ताक्षरित/—
सहायक समाहर्ता प्रथम श्रेणी
निरमण्ड, जिला कुल्लू (हि0प्र0)।

ब अदालत कार्यकारी दण्डाधिकारी प्रथम श्रेणी एवं तहसीलदार, भुन्तर,
जिला कुल्लू (हि0प्र0)

केस नं० : 20MT/2020

दायर तिथि : 07-07-2020

1. श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार पुत्र श्री रणवीर सिंह, निवासी गांव सरसाड़ी, डाकघर जल्लुग्रां, तहसील भुन्तर, जिला कुल्लू (हि0प्र0)।

2. श्रीमती डिम्पल पुत्री श्री रूम सिंह, निवासी गांव पौहल, डाकघर कसलादी, तहसील भुन्तर, जिला कुल्लू (हि0प्र0) प्रार्थी।

बनाम

सर्वसाधारण एवं आम जनता

विषय.— प्रार्थना-पत्र जेर धारा 5(4) हि0 प्र0 रजिस्ट्रीकरण नियम, 2004 विवाह पंजीकरण बारे।

उपरोक्त मामला में प्रार्थीगण ने दिनांक 07-07-2020 को इस अदालत में प्रार्थना-पत्र मय शपथ पेश किये हैं कि उन्होंने दिनांक 13-05-2019 को शादी कर ली है और तब से दोनों पति-पत्नी के रूप में रहते चले आ रहे हैं परन्तु प्रार्थीगण ने अपनी शादी का इन्द्राज सम्बन्धित ग्राम पंचायत चौंग, तहसील भुन्तर, जिला कुल्लू, हि0 प्र0 में दर्ज नहीं करवाया है।

अतः सर्वसाधारण व आम जनता को इस इशतहार द्वारा सूचित किया जाता है कि यदि किसी व्यक्ति को उपरोक्त प्रार्थीगण की शादी से सम्बन्धित ग्राम पंचायत के अभिलेख में दर्ज करने बारे एतराज हो तो वह दिनांक 07-08-2020 को सुबह 10.00 बजे या इससे पूर्व असालतन या वकालतन हाजिर अदालत आकर अपना एतराज दर्ज करवा सकता है। इसके उपरान्त कोई भी एतराज समायत न होगा तथा नियमानुसार शादी दर्ज करने के आदेश सम्बन्धित ग्राम पंचायत को पारित कर दिए जाएंगे।

आज दिनांक 09-07-2020 को मेरे हस्ताक्षर व मोहर अदालत द्वारा जारी हुआ।

मोहर।

हस्ताक्षरित/—
कार्यकारी दण्डाधिकारी प्रथम श्रेणी एवं तहसीलदार,
भुन्तर, जिला कुल्लू (हि0प्र0)

**ब अदालत श्री कर्म सिंह, कार्यकारी दण्डाधिकारी व नायब तहसीलदार एवं सहायक समाहर्ता
द्वितीय श्रेणी सैज, उप-तहसील सैज, जिला कुल्लू, हिमाचल प्रदेश**

राज कुमार पुत्र स्व० श्री बुध राम, निवासी गांव शुगाड़, डाकघर मझाण, उप-तहसील सैज, जिला कुल्लू (हि० प्र०) प्रार्थी।

बनाम

आम जनता

विषय.—राजस्व अभिलेख में नाम दुरुस्ती करने बारे।

राज कुमार पुत्र स्व० श्री बुध राम निवासी गांव शुगाड़, डाकघर मझाण, उप-तहसील सैज, जिला कुल्लू (हि० प्र०) ने इस अदालत में एक दरखास्त गुजारी है कि राजस्व रिकार्ड महाल गाड़ापारली पटवार वृत्त शांघड़, उप-तहसील सैज, जिला कुल्लू में उसका नाम राम सरन है जो कि गलत है। जबकि ग्राम पंचायत गाड़ापारली के परिवार रजिस्टर भाग-I व अन्य दस्तावेजों में इसका नाम राज कुमार दर्ज है जोकि सही है जिसकी दुरुस्ती बारे एक शपथ-पत्र भी प्रार्थी द्वारा प्रस्तुत किया गया है इसका नाम राजस्व रिकार्ड महाल गाड़ापारली पटवार वृत्त शांघड़, उप-तहसील सैज, जिला कुल्लू में राम सरन के स्थान पर राम सरन उर्फ राज कुमार दर्ज किए जाने की प्रार्थना की है।

अतः इस इश्तहार द्वारा सर्वसाधारण को इश्तहार सूचित किया जाता है कि इस सम्बन्ध में किसी भी व्यक्ति को किसी भी प्रकार की आपत्ति हो तो को वह असालतन या वकालतन अपनी आपत्ति इस न्यायालय में दिनांक 03-08-2020 या इससे पूर्व प्रस्तुत कर सकता है अन्यथा इसका इन्द्राज राजस्व रिकार्ड महाल गाड़ापारली पटवार वृत्त शांघड़, उप-तहसील सैज, जिला कुल्लू के रिकार्ड में दर्ज करवा दिया जाएगा।

आज दिनांक 03-07-2020 को मेरे हस्ताक्षर व मोहर अदालत से जारी हुआ।

मोहर।

हस्ताक्षरित/—
सहायक समाहर्ता द्वितीय श्रेणी सैज,
उप-तहसील सैज, जिला कुल्लू।

**ब अदालत श्री कर्म सिंह, कार्यकारी दण्डाधिकारी व नायब तहसीलदार एवं सहायक समाहर्ता
द्वितीय श्रेणी सैज, उप-तहसील सैज, जिला कुल्लू, हिमाचल प्रदेश**

श्री दामोदर दास पुत्र श्री आत्मा राम, निवासी गांव पाशी, डाकघर रैला, उप-तहसील सैज, जिला कुल्लू (हि० प्र०) प्रार्थी।

बनाम

आम जनता

विषय.—राजस्व अभिलेख में नाम दर्ज करने बारे।

श्री दामोदर दास पुत्र श्री आत्मा राम, निवासी गांव पाशी, डाकघर रैला, उप-तहसील सैज, जिला कुल्लू (हि० प्र०) ने एक प्रार्थना-पत्र शपथ-पत्र सहित इस अदालत में पेश किया है कि इसका नाम महाल रैला, कोठी भलाण में लालू दर्ज है जोकि गलत है जबकि ग्राम पंचायत रैला के परिवार भाग-I में इसका नाम दामोदर दास दर्ज है। जोकि सही है। अतः इसे दुरुस्त किया जाए।

अतः इस इशतहार द्वारा सर्वसाधारण को सूचित किया जाता है कि यदि किसी को इस बारे में कोई एतराज हो तो वह दिनांक 03-08-2020 को असागतन या वकालतन प्रातः 11.00 बजे हाजिर होकर अपना एतराज पेश कर सकता है। निर्धारित अवधि के पश्चात् कोई उजर/एतराज प्राप्त न होने पर प्रार्थना-पत्र स्वीकार किया जाकर राजस्व रिकार्ड में इसका नाम लालू के बजाए लालू उर्फ दामोदर दास पुत्र श्री आत्मा राम दर्ज करने के आदेश पारित किए जाएंगे।

आज दिनांक 03-07-2020 को मेरे हस्ताक्षर व मोहर अदालत से जारी हुआ।

मोहर।

हस्ताक्षरित/—
सहायक समाहर्ता द्वितीय श्रेणी सैज,
उप-तहसील सैज, जिला कुल्लू।

ब अदालत श्री कर्म सिंह, कार्यकारी दण्डाधिकारी व नायब तहसीलदार एवं सहायक समाहर्ता
द्वितीय श्रेणी सैज, उप-तहसील सैज, जिला कुल्लू, हिमाचल प्रदेश

श्री किशोरी लाल पुत्र श्री टेक सिंह, निवासी गांव बाईला, डाकघर बैहिन, उप-तहसील सैज, जिला कुल्लू (हि0 प्र0)

बनाम

आम जनता

विषय.—राजस्व रिकार्ड में नाम दर्ज करने बारे।

श्री किशोरी लाल पुत्र श्री टेक सिंह, निवासी गांव बाईला, डाकघर बैहिन, उप-तहसील सैज, जिला कुल्लू (हि0 प्र0) ने एक प्रार्थना-पत्र शपथ-पत्र सहित इस अदालत में पेश किया है कि इसके पुत्र का नाम ग्राम पंचायत तलाडा के परिवार रजिस्टर भाग-1 में इसका नाम जिअन्त दर्ज है जोकि गलत है जबकि विद्यालय रिकार्ड व आधार नं0 8519, 7964, 9966 जयन्त लाल दर्ज है जोकि सही है।

अतः इस इशतहार द्वारा सर्वसाधारण को सूचित किया जाता है कि यदि किसी को इस बारे में कोई एतराज हो तो वह दिनांक 03-08-2020 को असागतन या वकालतन प्रातः 11.00 बजे हाजिर होकर अपना एतराज पेश कर सकता है। निर्धारित अवधि के पश्चात् कोई उजर/एतराज प्राप्त न होने पर प्रार्थना-पत्र स्वीकार किया जाकर ग्राम पंचायत तलाडा में इसके पुत्र का नाम जिअन्त उर्फ जयन्त लाल दर्ज करने के आदेश पारित किए जाएंगे।

आज दिनांक 03-07-2020 को मेरे हस्ताक्षर व मोहर अदालत से जारी हुआ।

मोहर।

हस्ताक्षरित/—
सहायक समाहर्ता द्वितीय श्रेणी सैज,
उप-तहसील सैज, जिला कुल्लू।

**In the Court of Sh. Raman Gharsangi (HAS), Special Marriage Officer-cum-Sub-Divisional
Magistrate, Manali, District Kullu (H.P.)**

In the matter of :

Dr. Mrinal Kumar aged 34 years s/o Sh. Prem Kumar, r/o Village Dhungri, P.O. & Tehsil Manali, Distt. Kullu (H.P.), and

Dr. Parul Bragta aged 31 years d/o Sh. Dalip Singh Bragta, r/o V.P.O. Rampuri, Tehsil Jubbal, Distt. Shimla (H.P.). A/P Village Dhungri, P.O. & Tehsil Manali, Distt. Kullu (H.P.).

Versus

General Public

An application for registration of marriage under Special Marriage Act, 1954.

Whereas Dr. Mrinal Kumar aged 34 years s/o Sh. Prem Kumar, r/o Village Dhungri, P.O. & Tehsil Manali, Distt. Kullu (H.P.) and Dr. Parul Bragta aged 31 years d/o Sh. Dalip Singh Bragta, r/o V.P.O. Rampuri, Tehsil Jubbal, Distt. Shimla (H.P.). A/P Village Dhungri, P.O. & Tehsil Manali, Distt. Kullu (H.P.) has presented an application on 10-07-2020 in this court for the registration of marriage under Special Marriage Act, 1954. Hence this proclamation is hereby issued for the information of general public that if any person has any objection for the registration of the above marriage can appear in this court on 09-08-2020 at Manali to object registration of above marriage personally or through an authorized agent failing which this marriage will be registered under this Act, 1954 accordingly.

Given under my hand and seal of the court on 10th day of July, 2020.

Seal.

Sd/-

*Special Marriage Officer-cum-Sub-Divisional Magistrate,
Manali, District Kullu, H.P.*